FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU212052 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Moscow, November 21 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Aleksandr Struyev, minister of trade of the USSR, and Mr Georgi Karamanev, minister of home trade and services of Bulgaria, signed a protocol on consumer goods exchange in 1980 to the tune of 20,400,000 roubles. The document provides for Bulgaria to import 10,475,000 roubles worth of Soviet sewing machines, vacuum-cleaners, watches, photo-cameras, film-cameras, radio sets, canned fish, etc. This country will export in exchange 10,205,000 roubles worth of textile, fancy leather goods, (?hosiery) and cosmetics, fruit and vegetables, confectionery.

The ministers Struyev and Karamanev signed also a protocol on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in 1980 between the Ministry of Trade of the USSR and the Bulgarian Ministry of Home Trade and Services.

BTA REPORTS ON SIZE OF TRADE WITH USSR

AU230940 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

["Bulgaro-Soviet Trade"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 23, (BTA)--Bulgaro-Soviet trade in 1978 went up to 6711.1 million leva, as against 748.3 million leva in 1960. The bilateral trade total in the Seventh Five-Year Period is to reach 24.5 milliard bubles as against 13.9 milliard in the previous five-year period.

The Soviet Union is Bulgaria's number one partner among her foreign trading partners and its share in this country's total trade is over 50 per cent for many years now.

In spite of the difference in the economic potential of the two countries, Bulgaria is also one of the Soviet Union's main trading partners and has been occupying the third or the fourth place in recent years.

The Soviet Union is one of Bulgaria's chief suppliers of raw materials, machines and equipment. Its immense and stable market contributes to Bulgaria's maintaining an optimum production efficient in both its quantity and quality. Thus for instance, 65 percent of the Bulgarian exports of machinery and equipment are marketed in the Soviet Union, with their relative share in the overall Soviet-bound exports being 28.8 percent in 1970, reaching 46 percent in 1977 and with prospects to exceed 50 percent in 1980.

Bulgaria meets 82 percent of that country's demanded imports of soda ash, 50 percent of fresh vegetables, 52 percent of her demanded imports of tobacco, 95 percent of cigarettes and almost one hundred percent of the Soviet demanded imports of mechanical-handling equipment.

PROTOCOL WITH PRC ON SCIENCE SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU151937 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] The 17th session of the Bulgarian-Chinese Joint Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Sofia from 5 through 12 November 1979.

The members of the Chinese delegation visited agricultural and industrial projects.

Stoyan Suleymezov and Zhang Gensheng, the chairmen of the two sides, signed a protocol yesterday providing for technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries in 1980. The signing ceremony was attended by Meng Yue, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria.

SFRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU171336 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Sofia--Yesterday a group of delegates of the SFRY Assembly headed by Dusan Bogdanov, president of the Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy of the Federal Chamber, arrived in Sofia on a visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During their 4-day visit, the delegates of the SFRY Assembly will hold talks at the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on advanceing of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation, especially in the field of economic relations and in the sphere of protecting the human environment.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU222115 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA)--A 1980 trade protocol was signed here today between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

It provides for an expansion and deepening of bilateral economic relationship. The mutual deliveries of goods and services will rise by some 35 per cent next year over the expected fulfillment of this year.

The two states will exchange products of the mechanical engineering, metallurgy, the chemical and the oil industry, products of the textile industry, raw materials and consumer goods.

For Bulgaria the protocol was signed by Mr Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and for Yugoslavia--by Mr Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade.

In the 1976-1980 period Bulgaro-Yugoslav trade is to reach 1,300 million dollars while this year it is expected to amount to about 250 million dollars.

The possibilities for specialization and industrial cooperation in the spheres of mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry, the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy are explored. Of particular importance for the two countries is the further (?signing) of contacts in transport, where a number of projects are to be carried out.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

AU230834 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 22, (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, reaffirmed that Bulgaria was making consistent efforts at promoting relations of all-round cooperation with Yugoslavia.

In his speech delivered today while accepting the credential letters of Mr Danilo Puric, the newly-appointed ambassador of Yugoslavia, he said: "We are guided by the conviction that goodneighbourly relations are of essential importance in strengthening the position of peace and stability in the Balkans and in Europe. In their further promotion are both the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav people interested. We see in the common historical fate of our peoples, in the common aims of building socialism as real basis for cooperation.

"As I declared in Blagoevgrad and before the National Assembly" Mr Todor Zhivkov went on, "it is in the interest of the Bulgarian people to have a peaceful and prospering Socialist Yugoslavia for a neighbour."

The Bulgarian leader said he considered the strengthening and expanding of ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, as an essential element in the promotion [words indistinct] relations.

Expressing his satisfaction with the upward development of bilateral economic relations, he said that these results came only to confirm the existence of huge unexplored possibilities which could be utilized to a fuller extent when there existed mutual wish, mutual respect, trust and equality.

For his part the Yugoslav ambassador said that the lasting orientation of the leadership of the people of Yugoslavia was to build and constantly promote relations of friendship and goodneighbourliness with Bulgaria. He also expressed confidence that the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations corresponded not only to the basic interests of the two countries' peoples, but also to the interests of equitable cooperation and security in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

Mr Danilo Puric said that the achieved degree of cooperation between the two socialist countries in all spheres of life, and especially in the economy, had already provided a good foundation for its further, all-round development and enrichment through patient constructive and sustained efforts in the coming years and in the best interests of the peoples of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

CUBAN ANAP DELEGATION VISITS NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION

FL160049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Today Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, met in Bulgaria with a delegation from the Cuban National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] headed by its vice president, Jose Roche. Tanchev briefed the visitors on the successes of the Bulgarian People's Republic in building a developed socialist society and the contributions made by the National Agrarian Union in carrying out this aforementioned task, especially in developing socialist agriculture in the country.

Signing of Cooperation Accord

FL200047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban National Association of Small Farmers and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union today signed in Sofia a protocol of cooperation until 1985. The protocol, signed by Jose Ramirez Cruz and Petur Tanchev, covers the decision to continue sending delegations of Cuban peasant leaders to gain agricultural work experiences in Bulgaria and observe the achievements of cooperatives and agroindustrial complexes in the transformation of Bulgarian agriculture.

SECURITY, COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU241937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 22 and 23 November in Brussels, the regular consultations between the Bulgarian and Belgian Foreign Ministries were held. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy ministerof foreign affairs, and the Belgian delegation by Alfred Cahen, director general of the Political Directorate at the Belgian Foreign Ministry.

A wide range of issues connected with the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world were discussed. Special attention was devoted to the most topical problems of reducing the danger of confrontation in the military sphere and disarmament. The Bulgarian side expressed concern over the attempts of certain circles in the West to impose a nuclear arms race on Europe. It was pointed out that such negative trends conceal a grave danger for the further development of the process of detente.

BCP DELEGATION UNDER KUBADINSKI RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

AU241416 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, which attended the 12th RCP Congress, has returned home from the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee and of the Fatherland Front National Council.

ZHIVKOV HOSTS DINNER FOR COLOMBIAN WRITER

AU252055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 25 November Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Gabriel Garcia Marques, the world famous Colombian writer and laureate of the Georgi Dimitrov International Award. A friendly talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

After wards Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of the guest. The dinner was attended by Comrade Milko Balev; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture; Academician Pantaley Zarevn, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union; Emil Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture; Andrey Gulyaskhi and Kamen Kalchev, deputy chairmen of the Bulgarian Writers Union; the writers Pavel Vezhinov and Vasil Popov, and others.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

U.S. CONTINUES NEGOTIATIONS; WARSHIPS MOVING TOWARD IRAN

LD231946 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran/Washington--U.S. President James Carter has called his aides to his residence in Camp David today to discuss the possibilities of freeing the U.S. hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

After the unsuccessful attempt of George Hansen, member of the House of Representatives, to meet with the Iranian students who have been occupying the U.S. Embassy for already 19 days, prominent lawyer Sean McBride arrived in Tehran today to make another attempt at negotiating the case of the U.S. hostages.

Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr has said at a press conference here that President Carter's threats against Iran are much more serious than those of Iranian students against the hostages. Following his statement that the U.S. threatens Iran with war the Iranian Navy was put on alert. Meanwhile, the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is on its way towards the Persian Gulf, accompanied by several other warships. When they approach the gulf, the number of U.S. warships stationed near the Iranian coast will increase to 20.

SAUDIS ANNOUNCE LIBERATION OF GRAND MOSQUE FROM GUNMEN

LD221924 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Saudi troops today liberated the hostages held by gunmen in the Grand Mosque in Mecca. Most of the gunmen were detained, some are in hiding but their arrest is expected at any moment.

Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that the gunmen included several foreign nationals, but there was no evidence that the attack was directed from abroad. The situation in Mecca is in full control of Saudi security forces, he said. Nothing is immediately known whether there were any casualties during the rescue action.

STROUGAL GRANTS INTERVIEW TO CSSR JOURNALISTS IN TOKYO

LD172305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kvetoslav Faix, our special correspondent who accompanied the Czechoslovak Premier on his official visit to Japan, will now inform you about the interview given by Comrade Lubomir Strougal to Czechoslovak journalists concerning the results of his talks in Japan:

Throughout our stay in Tokyo, we Czechoslovak journalists had practically no opportunity for any lengthy talk with Comrade Strougal and the members of his entourage. The reason was not merely because the premier and other members of his delegation were staying in the residence of the crown prince in the Akasaka Palace while the Czechoslovak journalists were staying in the new Otani Hotel. The main reason was the working program of Comrade Strougal, which from early morning till late at night was literally filled to capacity with meetings and talks with the leading Japanese politicians, representatives of commercial, industrial and banking circles, and visits to the most interesting factories and large industrial concerns.

Thus, only a few hours before the departure from Japan, in the recreational areas of the ancient Kyoto, the former residence of Japanese emperors, the Czechoslovak journalists were given an opportunity to put questions to Comrade Strougal. In a small picturesque park, in front of a typical Japanese restaurant where the hosts prepared a gala dinner as a farewell, Japanese girls in beautiful kimonos played on traditional string instruments.

The federal premier opened the interview with us himself by asking whether we had forgotten to write how much our art is admired here. He then went on to tell us about how enthusiastically the Japanese Emperor Hirohito talked about the music of Smetana, Dvořak and Janacek. Dvorak's "Humoresque" is, in his own words, allegedly the most loved tune of the emperor. The Czech Philharmonic is described in Japan as one of the greatest symphony orchestras in the world and the Japanese place Vaclav Neuman, its chief conductor, on the level of Herbert von Karajan.

Comrade Strougal also recalled great opportunities our fine art has in Japan. We will have to do something, he said, to enable our best painters and sculptors to exhibit in Tokyo and other big Japanese cities and thus to spread the admiration the Japanese have towards our culture.

We journalists were however interested most of all in how he assessed the results of his talks and how these results correspond to the notions with which he had arrived in Japan.

[Begin Strougal recording] We have something to build on in our cooperation with Japan. This is because during the past 10 to 20 years these contacts have been developed along all lines. There exist political contacts between statesmen and contacts along the line of the parliaments--Comrade Indra, the chairman of our Federal Assembly, was here recently. There are also contacts among social organizations and many talks have taken place during the past years between the industrial and commercial circles, representatives of Japanese firms and our enterprises. It was on this that we strove to build and to develop some ideas on further cooperation.

On the whole I assess the visit positively. We encountered on the Japanese side at every level at which we held discussions understanding, good will, the desire to cooperate and a relatively good knowledge of Czechoslovak conditions and possibilities for cooperation. [end recording]

[Faix] We noticed that during visits to big concerns, the federal premier paid special attention to the problems of organization of work, scientific and technical progress, modernization of products and so forth. For this reason we asked him what interested him most.

[Begin Strougal recording] We saw various enterprises, metallurgical and electrical engineering factories. We saw many engineering factories. We also talked to many businessmen from other branches of the national economy of Japan. It is necessary to say that these factories are very modern. It is necessary to single out their organization of production, which is on a high level, and their superiority in certain branches, especially in electrical engineering. In the case of electronics, we already have certain agreements with Japanese enterprises, which are beginning to be realized. It is nonetheless necessary, and this was one of the objectives of our visit, to intensify such cooperation and to extend it, especially in the branch of microelectronics, because we are lacking in such progress in electronics in certain branches of engineering. The Japanese have achieved remarkable successes in the world during the past 20 to 25 years and they are interested in cooperation with us in these areas. So I would say the organization, efficiency and the high technical level are indicative of the Japanese industry. This is a very valuable finding which we are taking home with us as a kind of lesson of how to conduct ourselves in the development of some progressive branches also in our country in the years to come. [end recording]

[Faix] The next question was: What are the prospects for mutual Czechoslovak-Japanese cooperation?

[Begin Strougal recording] As is known, we started to cooperate with the Japanese in the field of textile machinery. The Japanese even bought licenses from us in this branch. They have developed it further. We too are working on in this area, so this is another area of cooperation. Then there is the idea of cooperation in the area of machine tools. The mechanical part of our machine tools industry is on a good level but we need to improve the (?control) systems. There have also been put forward several ideas in regard to the area of wood processing, especially from the view point of the supplies of perfect Japanese wood processing machinery and the possibilities to pay back for such machinery with processed wood raw material. There also exist some other ideas that have been conceived in our talks with the banking, commercial and industrial circles, ideas which are beginning to see the light of the world, so to speak, and we hope that in the coming months they will be moulded into specific contracts and specific projects. [end recording]

[Faix] In his talks with Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese prime minister, the Czechoslovak premier also discussed some important international problems. In his interview given to Czechoslovak journalists he had this to say on the subject:

[Begin Strougal recording] I discussed with Mr Ohira and the minister of foreign affairs, as well as other members of the government, deputies, the chairman of the upper house and his deputies, primarily these very questions. Where do we agree above all? We agree on the basic issue: It is necessary to strive for peace in the world; it is necessary to tackle the hotbeds of tensions as they emerge in the world; it is necessary to strive for disarmament. True, we have not agreed in everything but we stated our different viewpoints openly.

There exist certain different viewpoints held by the Japanese side on the questions of Kampuchea and certain Far East problems. We hold well-known viewpoints and I do not need to repeat them. The Japanese representatives hold somewhat different views, but I think that we already knew their different views on these questions and we believe that such discussions are only contributing to a rapprochement and gradual accord to seek alternative ways to solve certain problems. We agree on the questions of the Near and Middle East; we agree in that a military relaxation is the fundamental issue of today. Naturally, certain views on the Chinese question also differ on both sides, but this too was known in the past. I think that the discussions of the international problems were fruitful and brought a mutually better understanding of the viewpoints of both sides. [end recording]

[Faix] Our interview with the premier in Kyoto ended when the Japanese hosts indicated that the farewell gala dinner was prepared. But when we were flying over Siberia, the premier invited us to his cabin to continue the interview. Once again he stressed that it is necessary to promote throughout the whole of our economy the dynamism and vigor at which the best Japanese companies excel. This is not in variance with the socialist character of our economy. On the contrary, said Comrade Strougal, we have to import most of our raw materials, and like the Japanese, who are in a similar situation, we must penetrate the world markets with products of the highest quality. For this purpose we have to make the full use of all possibilities provided by socialist integration, for the backbone of the whole of our economic policy is solid cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. At the same time, we will also cooperate with companies from the capitalist countries, if it is useful and beneficial to our economy.

The premier once again voiced his conviction that on the basis of the talks he had in Japan, leading Japanese companies and especially those in which production has attained a world level in scientific and technical progress will be among these companies with which we will cooperate.

Other members of Comrade Strougal's entourage then also entered the conversation: Ladislav Supka, minister for technical and investment development, and Milan Klusak, the Czech minister of culture. Their findings from their talks in Japan also confirm that this official visit will bring many interesting ideas for our future work.

CHNOUPEK LINKS RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA TO ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD160042 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the second official visit of the Austrian foreign minister since 1975 will contribute greatly to the deepening of the constructively developing bilateral relations.

In his toast proposed at a dinner in honour of Dr Willibald Pahr, he said that Czechoslovak-Austrian economic cooperation can be seen as evidence of the positive development of the two countries' relations: Austria is Czechoslovakia's second largest trade partner among the advanced capitalist countries. Identical or close stands on a number of international issues also extend the solid basis of bilateral cooperation, he said.

Minister Pahr described the relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia as a major contribution to detente in Europe, in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. He also appreciated the work of the joint commissions, particularly in those spheres of cooperation in which reserves still exist.

HULA RECEIVES SOVIET STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

LD221600 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is heading a Soviet delegation, in Prague today. The Soviet delegation is visiting Prague for talks on coordination of the national economy plans between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for 1981-85.

SOCIALIST JOURNALISTS' MISSION TO AID PARTY, STATE

AU151440 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "The Mission of a Socialist Journalist"]

[Excerpts] A socialist journalist is a person who had adopted Marxism-Leninism with his heart and his mind, who has fused it into his way of thinking and acting and is being guided by it in life and in his everyday activities. The rearing of journalists must follow the spirit of ideological maturity, principledness and professional boldness, preparedness to actively intervene in life and in the complicated problems of production, economy and culture in a way beneficial for society.

Journalism is a militant profession and demands high moral-political and working qualities, moral strength and, primarily, profound convictions and solid knowledge.

Thus the socialist journalist is engaged in service and is proud of it--but he is not servant. He is not a maid-for-all-jobs; he does not support the interests of an individual or a group.

He does not promote local interests but promote all-society ones: He popularizes and promotes the party's policy, its progress and decisions. He does not favor an individual; he takes the side of the person or persons standing at the head of this struggle and investing their talent, skill and abilities in it, whatever their working post.

In fulfilling the mission thus indicated, a socialist journalist uses the two basic creative methods: The method of a graphic, positive example, which expresses the creative efforts of outstanding workers, production organizers, technicians, scientists and the working people's experience of life; and the method of concrete positive criticism, which not only uncovers mistakes and shortcomings, but simultaneously shows how to solve and eliminate them.

But any interesting food is spoiled and loses value if the cook puts too much salt on it. It is approximately the same with a newspaper article reveling in superlatives, simplifying the struggle and the path toward successes and picturing the heroes of the article as bearers of all virtues. Such a view of life and working successes is untruthful and, by embellishing facts, it distorts the exciting drama and reality of things.

To maintain sobriety and a corresponding sense of measure, to know how to capture the conflicting nature of struggles in which man overcomes obstacles and breaks down the barriers of indifference, of routine and of traditional, but obsolete ways--herein lies a good portion of the journalist's skill.

The method of businesslike, principled criticism demands the maintenance of sensitivity and respect for working man and a permanent awareness of his dignity. Simultaneously, he must fight for principled and uncomprising stances toward everything that causes mistakes and shortcomings, slows down development and hampers the fulfillment of the party's line and program, and one must do that with regard to anyone indifferent or undisciplined, to anyone abusing authority and responsibility.

If we refer again to the experience gained up to date by the press, radio and television in implementing and developing the method of concrete positive criticism, we uncover--apart from positive aspects--also several pitfalls and shortcomings that weaken its persuasiveness, conclusiveness and effectiveness.

The use of this method does not in the least mean--and cannot lead to--a tendency to create fertile soil for passivity, pessimism and nihilism. In the same way it does not mean, or lead to, the intentional or unintentional endeavor to generalize and universalize from a concrete criticism of a concrete shortcoming and its concrete representative or, as the proverb says, to throw everything and everybody into the same sack.

An educated socialist journalist must always be guided by the principle that the Marxist-Leninist approach to the appraisal of any phenomenon whatsoever--and we want to stress, particularly the appraisal of an economic phenomenon or of a phase of economic development--demands that it be seen and understood not isolated and out of context, but within the development process and in accordance with its determining tendencies. Only on this basis can we judge whether there is a move forward, a stagnation or a decline. The main thing is not to see matters through black or rosy glasses, but with Marxist-Leninist eyes, comprehensively, within the development dialectics and according to objective criteria.

The demand to see and evaluate phenomena and developments in a dialectic and comprehensive way is tied to another fact: Today our economy is solving tasks that are the most complicated and difficult tasks since the beginning of socialist construction.

This is a weighty aspect, which even our socialist journalism cannot but bear in mind; simultaneously it must neither underrate, nor overrate it. Another aspect is the generally known truth that, had the party's correct policy and the adopted resolutions been implemented in life everywhere and consistently, and had the large and small reserves in every sector been better utilized, we would have found ourselves in a substantially more favorable situation in fulfilling the tasks of the 5-year plan and in overcoming the consequences of the new conditions. In the sharp light of the new conditions, the harmful nature of such phenomena as routine, indolence, lack of discipline, and disinclination to fight for bold and innovationist approaches, without which there can be no progress, becomes particularly apparent. The statement that the struggle for the further upsurge of our economy must, and will, therefore, be solved primarily in the sphere of management work does not mean a generalization and a sweeping criticism of the management sphere and of all economic executives, and it wants even less to introduce disgust, nervousness or defeatist moods among their ranks. It is the definition of the main link in the chain from which our further successes will lead.

We are convinced that the perfection of the management system and of the national economy development plans now in preparation will substantially and positively influence the standards of management activities on all levels. Since the preparation and adoption of this proposal will, however, inevitably require a certain time and since its positive effects will thus be manifested only later, this does not at all mean to wait for that time with hands folded. Not one day must be lost in the utilization of possibilities that are at our disposal even now. Only thus is it possible to achieve an improvement and good results in the shortest possible time.

Why are we stressing this when addressing "our own ranks" and speaking of the present tasks of a socialist journalist?

We are stressing this because all agitation and propaganda activities, and thus also the contents and tone of mass communications media, must be in keeping with the solution of tasks which we call the most difficult ones in the phase of building socialism. While maintaining a creative view and keeping up realistic optimism, we must not belittle the existing problems, evade weak places and blunt the sharp edges of present mistakes and shortcomings.

It is thus a matter of mastering such a complicated method as criticism and self-criticism, and who else is to provide an example in this direction, if not communists, if not the leading workers on all levels? The development of healthy criticism and self-criticism is a characteristic feature of the Leninist style of work and the mastering of that style always was, and is, a vitally important task.

But even journalists must realize that to strive for effectiveness of their work means to make sure of the truthfulness, arguments and topicality of the publishing material, of consistency and party-minded principledness in explaining problems. They must always remember that superficial causticity, suggestiveness for its own sake, and sensationalism decrease as a rule the significance of the critical article. The main thing is the mobilizing significance of the critical word, its constructive character and its precisely addressed tone, and its orientation toward eliminating shortcomings and difficulties.

The press, radio and television represent an effective ideological weapon, an irreplaceable means of communist upbringing and organization of masses, a significant factor for forming public opinion. To work in them is a responsible and exacting task. It depends on every socialist journalist to be worthy of the trust placed in him.

GREATER WORKER FAMILIARITY WITH ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT NEEDED

AU151900 Prague RUDE PARVO in Czech 13 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Jaroslav Michalek article in the column "We Comment": "Do They Know the Experiment?"]

[Excerpts] The success of any activity, no matter how demanding, depends on the abilities of the people who carry it out.

Their actions are contingent, however, on how well they know what is being demanded of them and whether they grasp the meaning, the purpose and the objectives of their participation.

That also undoubtedly applies to the verification of the principles of the comprehensive experiment effectiveness and quality control that has been underway in 12 selected economic production units for more than a year and one-half. Recently, the government committee for problems of planned management of the national economy discussed a report on the comprehensive experiment's results achieved to date. It expressed appreciation for the experiment's favorable impact on raising effectiveness and quality.

The experiment's principles definitely increase the demands placed on the managerial activity of economic workers at all levels of management. They cannot be insured by the executives alone, however, no matter how well prepared and highly qualified they are. That was also stressed by leading economic workers of the experimenting economic production units at a recent meeting. They said frankly that not all employees in their plants know yet, in fact, what they are doing. Is it thus surprising that distorted views exist among the employees of some plants? Some believe that it is something that concerns planning and management and not the people in factories and workshops. At other places voices are even heard to the effect that it is some sort of a "whip against workers" who are asked to do more while there is an opposite trend regarding remuneration.

The employees of a number of experimenting enterprises know the objectives and the intentions of the experiment and have, therefore, adopted them as their own. That is not the case everywhere. There are even employees of an experimenting enterprise who have no idea whatsoever that their enterprise--and thus they themselves--take part in such an important thing.

At the workplace it is, of course, impossible to "brandish" general terms. The index of profitability in relation to production assets will not tell the worker at a machine much, but he should be told how to contribute to the profitability of his enterprise and to raising production effectiveness by making better use of machinery or equipment.

Each employee must have a clear idea about the consequences of his good quality or poor quality work, as well as about the fact that higher quality and technological standard of products comes back in one way or another, for example, in the form of larger funds for cultural and social needs and the like.

The explanation of the experiment's principles to all employees, to each individual, is the decisive prerequisite of its success. The tide of ideas, suggestions and creative initiative depends on it. For that to happen, a great deal still remains to be done in the experimenting plants and enterprises. Production consultations are not being used adequately to solve problems emerging during implementation of the experiment. The overall success of the experiment depends to a considerable degree on how the leading economic workers succeed in bringing its principles and premises to fruition, on how they succeed in turning the idea of the experiment into effective and top-quality production. That requires that all working people know what is at stake, to be able to turn the experiment's idea into good deeds in their everyday work, in all sectors.

WASHINGTON WAGING 'ECONOMIC, POLITICAL WARFARE' AGAINST IRAN

AU191545 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Washington (ADN)--According to high officials of the U.S. Treasury Department, the U.S. measures against Iran represent another step in the direction of "economic and political warfare" against Iran, wrote the AP.

In a number of Arab oil countries, the freezing of Iranian bank deposits ordered by the United States lead to great consternation. In "long information talks" the United States tried to explain to the diplomatic missions of those countries in Washington that this U.S. action was an "exceptional case." The U.S. administration, according to Western agency reports, was "afraid" that the OPEC states would withdraw their deposits from U.S. banks and invest them in other countries after the Iranian experience.

In the meantime, U.S. Immigration authorities have begun with the expulsion of Iranians ordered by President Carter. The immigration authorities called this action "the biggest of its kind in time of peace." According to official data, the United States intends expell about 50,000 Iranians from the country. Agencies and American papers reported numerous examples of this expulsion drive. Iranians were also refused entry into the country.

Moreover, the U.S. authorities decreed that aircraft of the Iranian state airline could "leave the United States only with the consent of the U.S. Government." The same applies to the sailing of Iranian ships from U.S. harbors. U.S. Treasury Secretary Miller tried to play down the measures by stating that they did not constitute a "seizure."

As reported by the New York TIMES, Washington is pursuing "a long-term plan to do everything possible to isolate Iran in the international community." Despite Washington's announcement not to use military force, the decision has been made that warships participate in maneuvers in the Arabian Sea south of Iran, the paper says.

Republican Congressman Paul Trible (Virginia) advocated sending an American "intervention force" to the Persian Gulf.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON HONECKER VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

AU211345 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Nov 79 p 2 AU

["Joint Communique on the Visit of the GDR Party-State Delegation Under the Leadership of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, to Socialist Ethiopia"]

[Text] At the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, a GDR party-state delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid an official friendship visit to Socialist Ethiopia 12-15 November 1979.

The GDR party-state delegation was accorded a very cordial and friendly reception, which expresses the fraternal relations existing between the two states and peoples. During his visit Erich Honecker and the delegation led by him paid tribute to the Ethiopian heroes by placing a wreath at the victory monument. In the capital of Addis Ababa and its vicinity they met with workers and working peasants, with members of the revolutionary army and of the people's militia. They visited the Center of the People's Heroes of Revolutionary Ethiopia in Debre-Zeit.

Erich Honecker participated in a festive ceremony at which he broke the ground for the Karl Marx monument in Addis Ababa.

Comrades Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam conducted an exchange of views on the international situation and deliberated on the further development of relations between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia, which are based on firm friendship and comradely cooperation as well as on anti-imperialist solidarity. The talks took place in a fraternal atmosphere of mutual trust.

Participating in the talks on the GDR side were: Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs; Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Friedmar Clausnitzer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia;

On the side of Socialist Ethiopia: Capt Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, member of the Standing Committee and PMAC secretary general; Lt Col Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC Standing Committee; Lt Col Hadis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and for Central Planning; Capt. Mengistu Gemechu, member of the PMAC Central Committee; Hailu Yemanj, minister secretary in the Council of Ministers and secretary general of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and for Central Planning; Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transport; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; Tekese Shoa-Aytanfesu, minister of mines, energy and water resources; Wole Chekol, minister of external trade; Fasika Sidelil, second deputy secretary general of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and for Central Planning; and Maj Berhanu Jember, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR.

I. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, noted with satisfaction that since Mengistu Haile Mariam's friendship visit to the GDR the relations between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia have successfully developed on the basis of the joint aspirations to social progress, peace and security for the benefit of both peoples as well as in the interest of consolidating anti-imperialist solidarity. The two sides noted with satisfaction that their political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations have dynamically expanded.

They underscored the significance of meetings between representatives of the two states for the development of their relations. They appraised the fruitful cooperation between the mass organizations of the two countries, which on the Ethiopian side is being made possible and developed by the PMAC.

The two sides voiced their satisfaction at the successful activity of the joint GDR-Socialist Ethiopian Economic Committee.

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia declared their determination to comprehensively develop and deepen cooperation between the two states and peoples and to contribute in this way to the further consolidation of peace and social progress in the world.

For this purpose Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia.

The two leading representatives expressed their conviction that with this treaty the relations of unshakeable friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia, as well as their aspirations to implement the common ideals are being placed on a stable foundation in the struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, expansionism and racialism in all its manifestations.

In addition, a program for the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation until 1985 as well as other documents related to the fields of mining, geology and agriculture were signed. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the progress in their cooperation in the economic and technical spheres.

II. Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed the international situation and noted with satisfaction that their views on topical international basic problems were identical.

The two sides devoted great attention to the development on the African Continent. They appreciated the historic victories of the African peoples. They voiced their satisfaction at the fact that the role and weight of the African states in the worldwide struggle for deepening the detente process, for consolidating peace and security in the world as well as for international cooperation on the basis of equal rights is increasing more and more.

They underscored the constructive role of the African states in their struggle for national and social liberation, for peace, progress and democracy and for the elimination of all forms of relations of exploitation. They appreciated the significant contribution that Africa is making to the progress of mankind.

The two sides emphasized that the successes scored by the African peoples in national and social liberation affirm the vital importance of solidarity among all anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist forces. In this spirit the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia reaffirm their support for the struggle of all African people for self-determination, independence, economic development and social progress.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam resolutely denounced the attempts by imperialism and reaction to interfere in the internal affairs of African states with the objective of restoring their outdated relations of exploitation.

The two leading representatives emphatically oppose the aggressive policy which has been and still is the main obstacle to the elimination of colonialism, racialism, exploitation and tensions on the African Continent. They condemn the maneuvers of imperialist and other reactionary circles to interfere in the affairs of the African states.

The two sides point to the grave dangers that issue from colonialism, racialism and apartheid in southern African for peace and security in that region and throughout the world. They denounce the efforts of the racist regimes and of their imperialist allies to force upon the peoples of that region neocolonialist solutions, while disregarding their right to self-determination and independence.

The two sides resolutely endorse the granting of a genuine independence to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and demand that the power be handed over to their legitimate representatives, the Patriotic Front and the South West African People's Organization.

The two sides condemn the apartheid policy of the South African racist regime. They reaffirm their full support for the struggle of the South African patriots.

The two representatives expressed their respect for the sacrifices made by the frontline states for the advancement of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, reaffirm their militant solidarity with those countries and denounce the acts of aggression continuously carried out against them by the racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury. They support all efforts that serve the further collaboration among the frontline states in repelling the imperialist policy of aggression and interference.

The two sides emphatically call for the strict observance of the UN sanctions against the racist regimes in southern Africa. They welcome the resolutions of the 16th conference of the heads of state and government of the OAU in Monrovia and the 6th summit conference of the nonalined states in Havana related to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

They stress the important role of the OAU in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid, and for the preservation of peace and security in that region and throughout the world.

The two sides affirm the need to continue the efforts to bring about a stable and lasting peace in the Horn of Africa on the basis of, and strictly complying with, the principles stated in the UN and OAU Charters, particularly the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Concerned about the continuous activities of imperialist and reactionary forces that run counter to the vital interests of the peoples of that area, the GDR supports the initiatives of Socialist Ethiopia for the establishment of friendly and good-neighborly relations between all the states of the region.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed their grave concern over the dangerous development of the Middle East situation.

They reaffirm the assessment made by them at their last meeting that the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreements brought about with active U.S. participation have only aggravated the situation, have increased the danger for peace in the region and have made more difficult the efforts for a final and lasting solution of the conflict.

They affirm that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem can only be achieved through the withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967, the assertion of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish a state of their own, and through the safeguarding of the right of all states of the region to an independent existence and security. They reiterate that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides emphatically endorse a peaceful settlement of the West Sahara conflict in agreement with the resolutions of the United Nations and OAU.

They affirm their position on securing the Red Sea as an international shipping route and as a zone of peace where the legitimate rights and interests of all coastal states are fully respected by the international community.

The two sides underscore the need to implement fully the resolutions of the United Nations as well as those of the nonalined movement on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace without any imperialist military bases.

In this context they welcome the USSR proposal for the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting and reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean.

III. Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, noted with satisfaction that significant progress has been achieved in the consolidation of peace and the process of detente, owing to the increasing strength of socialism and the indefatigable struggle of all anti-imperialist, democratic and peace-loving forces.

They are convinced of the need to extend detente to cover all regions of the world and to eliminate hotbeds of international crises and tension.

The two leading representatives agreed that the results achieved so far must be extended and that further steps should be taken to bring about favorable changes in world politics which would enable the peoples to implement their desired political, economic and social goals among conditions of peace and stability.

Both sides determinedly oppose the attempts on behalf of the most aggressive circles of imperialism to torpedo the detente process and to revert to the era of cold war. They condemn the policy of imperialist and reactionary forces to create new military alliances and bases as well as intervention forces in order to blackmail and intimidate the peoples and states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia view the ending of the arms race and the achievement of effective progress in armaments limitation and disarmament as one of the most urgent current questions. They welcome in this respect the conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty as one of the most important milestones in the striving for peace in our time.

Both sides support the proposals for halting the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and promoting the gradual reduction of the existing stockpiles and the conclusion of a treaty on a comprehensive and general nuclear test ban. They emphatically advocate the conclusion of an international treaty for the strengthening of the security guarantees for those states not possessing nuclear weapons and of an agreement on the prohibition of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where no nuclear weapons have been stationed hitherto.

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia reaffirm their readiness to support initiatives for the creation of nuclear-free zones. The GDR welcomes the OAU's decision to declare Africa a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Both sides agreed to cooperate closely in the struggle for the prohibition of the development and production of new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons, such as the neutron bomb, as well as for the banning of chemical and biological weapons. In this context they support the convocation of a world disarmament conference with the participation of all states.

They express their conviction that the realization of effective measures for the halting of the arms race, armaments limitation and disarmament would release extensive resources for the benefit of all peoples, especially those in the developing countries.

The leading representatives advocate the earliest possible conclusion of a world treaty on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam welcome the progress achieved in the wake of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They are convinced that this positive development will contribute to the extention and deepening of the detente process in Europe and all regions of the world. In this context they voiced concern over the plans to deploy new missiles in Western Europe.

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia reaffirm their support for the initiative for peace and disarmament announced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Soviet Presidium chairman, recently in Berlin.

Both sides regard the respect and adherence to the European treaty and the recognition of the inviolability of frontiers as indispensable prerequisites for the stabilization of security in Europe and the development of good-neighborly relations among the European states, among them the GDR and the FRG. They advocate further progress in the normalization of the relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Both sides advocate the strict observance of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed their deep concern over the tense situation in Southeast Asia. They reaffirm their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea for the reconstruction of their homeland and the defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Both sides condemn the hegemonistic, aggressive policy of the Chinese leadership.

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia recognize the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea, which is entitled to represent its country in the United Nations and in other international organizations and bodies. Both sides resolutely reject all forms of hegemonism in international relations. They fully support the initiative adopted at the 34th UN General Assembly session to denounce hegemonistic policy as being impermissible in international relations.

Both sides affirm their solidarity with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the democratic transformation of the country and the warding off of the attacks of internal and external counterrevolution.

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia welcome the victory of the Sandinista people's forces of Nicaragua over the fascist Somoza dictatorship.

Both sides paid tribute to the significance of the nonalined movement as a weighty factor in world politics and to its great contribution to peace and security in the world, to detente and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in all its manifestations. They welcomed the positive results of the Sixth Summit Meeting of the Movement of Nonalined States in Havana.

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia advocate the creation of a democratic and just international economic order as an urgent task. They view the claim for the eradication of discrimination and exploitation of the developing countries by imperialist states and transnational monopolies, and the striving for the creation of an equal and just new international economic order, as the direct continuation of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

IV. Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed their deep satisfaction on the fruitful results of the visit by the GDR party and state delegation in Socialist Ethiopia. They regard it as an outstanding highlight in the relations between their states and peoples.

Erich Honecker thanked Mengistu Haile Mariam, the PMAC, the government and the people of Socialist Ethiopia for the fraternal reception and very cordial hospitality accorded to him and the delegation during their visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, invited Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMAC chairman, Council of Ministers chairman and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, to pay an official friendly visit in the GDR.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

WORLD TRADE UNION FEDERATION BUREAU MEETING HELD IN BERLIN

Opening Session

LD220624 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Worldwide actions on the part of all trade unions for peace and disarmament, democracy, and social progress are the main topic of the 21st meeting of the Bureau of the World Trade Union Federation which began this morning in Berlin. [passage indistinct] At the start of the 3 days of consultations, WFTU President Sandor Gaspar conveyed to the GDR party, government and workers the good wishes and greetings of the WFTU on their successes in developing socialism and in the international field. The WFTU comprises 74 national trade union organizations and 11 international professional associations with altogether 190 million members on all continents.

Tisch Welcomes Participants

LD220626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Worldwide actions on the part of all trade unions for peace and disarmament, democracy, and social progress are the main topic of the 21st meeting of the WFTU Bureau which began this morning in Berlin.

On behalf of the FDGB executive, its chairman, Harry Tisch, member of the General Council and Bureau of the WFTU, cordially welcomed the participants of the meeting to Berlin. In firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the GDR has proved that only socialism is in a position to guarantee human dignity, social security and protection for all citizens, he said. With regard to the Soviet Union's peace initiative, Tisch called for the mobilization of all trade union forces to put a stop to the arms race.

The FDGB appealed to all trade unions in European capitalist countries to give due regard to the Soviet Union's peace proposals, to strongly support them and to make the governments of their countries follow this good example. The uncontrolled growth in armaments in the world constitutes a great challenge to the international trade union movement and demands decisive action and collective action unity policy on the part of the WFTU. He gave his assurance that the FDGB will continue in the future to actively support the struggle for peace and disarmament, democracy and social progress.

Appeal on Disarmament

LD220628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2132 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At its special meeting on questions of disarmament and peace the WFTU Bureau in Berlin on Tuesday (20th November) addressed a WFTU appeal to all trade union members and the world's working people.

It says that there is only one feasible way for working people, the way of strengthening peace and the security of peoples, genuine disarmament and freeing the vast resources now squandered on arms production and using them to satisfy the most urgent social needs. The Soviet Union's important new initiative is described as a fundamental contribution to the consolidation of peace and detente.

The appeal calls for exerting trade union influence and power in order to prevent the siting of new American missiles in Europe, to secure an effective agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe, achieve concrete measures of disarmament and foster the climate of confidence and cooperation between peoples.

Meeting With FDGB

LD240812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A meeting held in Berlin on Thursday was marked by the close fighting alliance between the GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB, and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). Participants at the 21st meeting of the WFTU Bureau, which ended in the morning, were welcomed by 1,500 working people. Among those attending were WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino, WFTU President Sandor Gaspar and Harry Tisch, member of the WFTU Bureau and chairman of the FDGB.

Enrique Pastorino passed on greetings from the 190 million working people from all over the world who are members of the WFTU. He paid tribute to the GDR as a bastion of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world. The GDR working people and their trade unions are playing an active part in the WFTU's struggle to defend the interests of working people on all continents and to safeguard peace. Pastorino noted that the peace initiative submitted by Leonid Brezhnev has been welcomed by the WFTU, along with all progressive forces of mankind.

Honecker Receives Officials

LD240814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received the members of the WFTU Bureau led by WFTU President Sandor Gaspar tne WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino, who are in Berlin for the 21st bureau meeting.

Sandor Gaspar and Enrique Pastorino reported on the successful work of the WFTU in implementing the decisions of its ninth congress and on the results of the 21st bureau meeting. At this meeting current tasks in the struggle against the capitalist crisis and unemployment had been discussed, as well as experiences and outlooks for the [word indistinct] which have been in existence for 30 years. They underlined in particular the WFTU Bureau's statement which expresses the peace interests of the working people and their demand for disarmament. [passage indistinct] By means of their progress, the countries of socialism quickened the striving of the working people of the capitalist countries and the young national states for their just goals. It was precisely in this spirit that every peace-loving and progressively minded person feels great satisfaction at the successful development of the GDR over three decades. On behalf of the WFTU Sandor Gaspar expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the activities of the WFTU and its bureau as a great and effective contribution to solving the most burning vital problems of millions of working people. The results of the current bureau meeting will render valuable service to the unified actions of the working class and their trade unions.

Erich Honecker described Leonid Brezhnev's appearance in Berlin and his proposals for far-reaching and constructive steps toward safeguarding peace as an act of international importance. They offered an opportunity to agree on concrete disarmament measures and to break more ground in the field of detente. Anyone who thinks sensibly and realistically is in favor of the implementation of these proposals.

Erich Honecker said in conclusion that the acticities of the WFTU will continue to be followed with great interest and supported with vigor in the GDR. He thanked the WFTU for the steadfast solidarity shown to the FDGB and the GDR.

Cuban Labor Leader's Speech

FL212139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL

[Text] President Fidel Castro's speech at the United Nations on behalf of the nonalined countrier movement is a realistic and objective analysis of the economic crisis and unemployment in capitalist countries, Cuban labor leader Jesus Escandel has declared.

Speaking at a WFTU bureau meeting being held in Berlin, the executive secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers said that Fidel covered those problems and their ominous effects on underdeveloped countries. He added that the problems resulting from dependence on imperialism and underdevelopment continue to manifest themselves now more acutely in developing countries.

Escandel added that the crisis of the international economic order is a symptom of structural disorders and of an imbalance that is the result of the nature of such disorders.

In his remarks at today's session of the WFTU Bureau meeting being held in Berlin, Cuban delegate Jesus Escandel pointed out that the WFTU should continue to support the people's struggle for complete sovereignty and control over their natural resources. Escandel emphasized part of a message sent to the WFTU to the effect that the 1980's will not be a decade of development as long as the current socioeconomic structures spread by the capitalist system exist. He announced that Caribbean trade unions of various affiliations will meet in Cuba in December to discuss and take new steps to unite and cope with problems of the region.

The Cuban labor leader described as successful the 11th International Conference of Latin American Workers in which the achievements and advances of the Cuban revolution were recognized.

1980 Meeting in Moscow

LD231120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0330 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The highest elected component of the WFTU is to meet in Moscow next autumn. This was decided at the 3-day WFTU meeting in Berlin which ended yesterday. The session was chaired by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Trade Union Council.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S BAYBAKOV

Arrival in Budapest

LD231502 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 22 (MTI)--Invited by Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Office, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Budapest on Thursday. Baybakov will hold talks on the questions of economic cooperation for the plan period between 1981-1985.

Meeting With Kadar, Huszar

LD241804 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Nikolay Baybakov, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee. At the meeting, the development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation was discussed. Istvan Huszar, member of the Politburo and chairman of the National Planning Office, was also present.

Received by Lazar

LD232156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar received Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, in the parliament building today. Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, chairman of the National Planning Office, was present at the meeting.

Departure 24 November

LD242050 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 24, (MTI)--Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and president of the Soviet State Planning Committee, who stayed in Budapest at the invitation of Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, left Hungary on Saturday. Nikolay Baybakov held talks on questions of economic cooperation in the plan period between 1981-1985.

SFRY'S IKONIC PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Arrival; Beginning of Talks

LD222312 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 22 November (MTI)--Thursday, in the Budapest Parliament, Jozsef Marjai, vice president of the Council of Ministers started talks with Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who arrived today for an official visit in Budapest.

They informed each other about the social and economic positions and their topical questions in the two countries and took a close look at the chances to expand the scope of economic cooperation, preparing for the plan period 1981-1985.

Favourable possibilities, it was stated, suggest themselves for cooperation in the road and railway vehicle industries, the iron and nonferrous metallurgy, energetics, chemical industry, furthermore, in the border traffic of goods. The necessity was also pointed out to coordinate more closely the two countries' medium-range plans of economic development.

Present at the talks were: Laszlo Kapoly, deputy minister of heavy industry; Janos Fekete, vice president of the Hungarian National Bank; Ilija Marijanovic, deputy chief governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia; and Zlatan Kikic, charge d'affaires of the Budapest Embassy of Yugoslavia.

Meeting With Lazar

LD241816 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 24, (MTI)--On Saturday in Budapest, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, received Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who is paying an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The cordial meeting was attended by Jozsef Marjai and Zlatan Kikic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest.

Results of Talks

LD242144 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 24, (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, ended their talks on Saturday. They observed that the relations between the two neighbour socialist countries were developing fruitfully, providing a basis for continued expansion of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields.

Special attention was paid to the Hungarian-Yugoslav economic relations. The fact that the targets of the 1976-1980 trade agreement have already been fulfilled this year as well as the favourable trends in the commodity pattern speak well for the effectiveness of economic cooperation, whose up to date forms are gaining ever increasing grounds. Deliveries based on long-term contracts are accounting for 23 percent and those on industrial cooperation schemes for 16 percent of the overall 1979 goods traffic. The sides referred to additional possibilities for extending these cooperation forms, particularly in road and railway vehicle production, the electric and electronic industry, the production of farm and food industry machines and installations, iron and nonferrous metallurgy, coke production and in the chemical, timber and paper industries. They evaluated positively the development of border-zone economic cooperation and stressed the necessity of making even better use of the available potentials.

The partners to the talks emphasized the importance of long-term economic cooperation and deemed it necesssary to give priority to the coordination of cooperation concepts for the period 1981-1985. The discussions also touched upon timely questions of cooperation in the building industry, agriculture, water management, transport and tourism.

While in Hungary, Bransilav Ikonic paid a visit to the Hungarian Wagon and Machine Factory of Gyor, west Hungary.

Departure From Budapest

LD242146 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 24, (MTI)--Having concluded their talks in Hungary, Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and his suite left Budapest on Saturday.

PAPANDREOU, GREEK DELEGATION ATTEND MEETINGS

Talks With Kadar

LD211628 Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 21 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Wednesday morning received Andreas Papandreou, chairman of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Union, who is currently in Hungary--at the head of a delegation--to meet the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

In a cordial atmosphere, they talked about the international situation, discussing topical questions related to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the development of cooperation among the European states. The meeting was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, received the Papandreou-led delegation Wednesday in the parliament building.

21 November Departure

LD221352 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 21 (MTI)--The delegation of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Union, which paid a visit to Hungary under the leadership of President Andreas Papandreou, left Budapest on Wednesday afternoon. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

During the day, the members of the delegation visited the National Council of Co-operatives, where Deputy General Secretary Bela Nyiri informed the guests. Mrs. Laszlo Erdei, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women, received actress Melina Mercouri on a friendly visit.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD242052 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 24 (MTI)--Led by Antal Apro, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and president of the National Assembly, the HSWP delegation Saturday arrived home from Bucharest, where it had attended the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation included Ferenc Frank, member of the HSWP Central Committee, first secretary of the HSWP Local Committee of County Bekes, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian Ambassador to Bucharest.

MSZMP OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH GORBACHEV IN MOSCOW

LD240045 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] "Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Robert Burgert, MSZMP Central Committee member, director of the Babolna Combine, noted at their talks in Moscow that the construction of Babolna-type poultry meat plants is progressing well in the USSR." Hungary is supplying the buildings and the livestock to the USSR for four such plants and will also train the Soviet staff.

SARLOS, KOROM ATTEND PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT COUNCIL SESSION

LD232140 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, November 23 (MTI)--The National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front opened its session Friday morning in Budapest. Seated in the presidium were Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

KOROM VISITS KISPEST DISTRICT, LEGAL OFFICIALS

LD231146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Kispest where he met with leading officials of the police, the public prosecutor's department and the law courts. He was briefed on the improvement of public security in Kispest and the situation regarding legality. Later Mihaly Korom addressed the district leaders at an activists' meeting.

BRIEFS

TIMELY RAINFALL--After weeks of late summer and early autumn aridity, there has finally been prolonged rainfall. According to reports compiled by the Agrometeorological Service, the soil's water reserves increased substantially over the past week. This was most desirable because as of the first of November the upper 50-centimeter strata of soil had a moisture content of less than 25 percent. This prevented germination in newly sown fields and development of emerging winter grains. Rain over the past week delivered 15 - 30 millimeters of moisture on an average, but some parts of the country received as much as 40 millimeters. Rainfall in Transdanubia averaged 20 - 30 millimeters; in the hilly regions, the rain amounted to 30 millimeters. There was relatively less precipitation in the area between the Danube and Tisza Rivers. Most areas east of the Tisza River averaged 20 milimeters of rain. Continuing rainfall has begun to replenish the deep lying water reserves. The shortage of moisture was especially severe at depths in excess of half a meter. Now the moisture content of these layers amounts to between 5-10 percent. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 79 p 1 WA]

AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA--Budapest, November 18 (MTI)--Zoltan Zsigmond, Hungarian ambassador accredited to the Syrian Arab Republic, has presented his credentials to President Hafiz al-Asad. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA--Budapest, November 23 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Elek Toth, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to Ethiopia, who is to leave shortly for his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD]

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY ARRIVES 24 NOVEMBER

LD242228 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov, PAP--The Federal Chancellor of Austria Dr Bruno Kreisky arrived in Poland today.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz welcomed the guest at Warsaw's Okecie airport, decorated with national colours.

The chancellor was also greeted by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielskiy, members of the Polish Government including foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski.

Present also were ambassadors of both countries Andrzej Jedyhak and Friedrich Zanetti.

During his visit to Poland the Austrian chancellor is accompanied by Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance Hannes Androsch, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher, and a group of higher officials, economic activists and experts.

Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky met in the afternoon in the historic palace Atotwock Wielki, near Warsaw, which is the residence of the Austrian guest during his visit in Poland.

Polish-Austrian plenary talks started next under the chairmanship of the heads of government of both countries. The talks covered international problems of interest to both sides and connected with the further progress of the process of detente in Europe and also questions of a further development of all-round relations between Poland and Austria. Particular stress was laid on cooperation in economy and trade.

Reviewed are directions and premises of a further intensification of that cooperation. The talks are proceeding in the spirit of mutual understanding and in the atmosphere of friendship.

The plenary talks will be continued on Sunday.

Apart from that, two problem groups dealing with economic issues will also be working on that day.

WOJTASZEK, SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAK AT MADRID RECEPTION

LD151018 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, 14 Nov, (by PAP correspondent Miroslaw Ikonowicz)--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek started an official visit here at the invitation of the Spanish Government.

On Wednesday, the first day of the visit, Emil Wojtaszek met with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja. The talks concerned topical international problems which are a matter of interest to both sides and a special stress was put on European problems, bilateral relations and prospects of their further development. The talks will continue tomorrow.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek was received by President of the Spanish Parliament Landelino Lavilla. The president pointed to the importance of Poland's appeal to nations and parliaments of the world serving the cause of international peace and security. Also Polish-Spanish cooperation was discussed and an emphasis was laid on will to develop it further in all fields.

In the evening Minister Marcelino Oreja gave a reception in honour of the Polish foreign minister and persons accompanying him in the Viana Palace here.

In a toast given during the receoption Minister Marcelino Oreja pointed out that the first visit of Polish minister of foreign affairs in Madrid was an event of great importance for the relations between both countries. The speaker recalled the atmosphere of friendship and understanding that prevailed during his stay in warsıw a year and a half ago and to the new agreements that were signed then. He said that after a period of normalization Polish-Spanish relations entered a new stage which [word indistinct] a stage of intensification that is of advantage to both nations.

Minister Oreja recalled the important Polish-Spanish undertaking that is being now negotiated in a key field of shipbuilding and said that it was his conviction that it would give an impluse to sign new equally beneficial agreements in other sectors.

Talking about important political aspects of Polish-Spanish cooperation especially in the context of the CSCE Final Act, Minister Oreja stressed that the Spanish Goverrment was informed about Poland's initiatives, the aim of which is to achieve real progress in the consolidation of detente both military and political and in other fields during the 1980 Madrid conference. The speaker also stressed Spain's full understanding of Poland's interest in military aspects of Detente, which is historically motivated.

In his speech Emil Wojtaszek said, among other things, that Poland was treating that first visit at that level as an expression of well developing relations between the two states and that it was Poland's conviction that the visit would contribute considerably to the further development of the bilateral dialogue, cooperation, multiplication of joint accomplishments and intensification of Polish-Spanish relations in all fields. He said that Poland was watching carefully and with appreciation the development of contemporary Spain which on the road of democratic transformations raised its share in the international life.

The speaker recalled the talks with Minister Oreja which were started on the first day of the visit and pointed to the usefullness of that kind of exchange of views for the intensification of the feelings of joint responsibility of European nations for the consolidation of peace and security. The speaker said that it was Poland's conviction that Spain, which is world famous for her hospitality, would ensure optimum necessary conditions for the debates of states-signatories to the Helsinki Final Act to take place in Madrid.

In a concrete present-day situation the best and most advantageous way to consolidate peace is to complement political detente with military one. Therefore Poland together with her socialist allies does all her best to have the idea of disarmament introduced in the sphere of real activities. We wish to have Europe united in security and cooperation and not Europe which deepens the existing divisions. To such Europe Poland and Spain can and should contribute.

PUBLIC 'SHOCKED' BY ARREST OF POLES IN SWEDEN

LD241656 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov, PAP--Polish public opinion is shocked by the growing number of arrests and detentions of young Polish tourists who come to Sweden to learn more about the country and the people, like many of their contemporaries from other parts of Europe who visit Scandinavia.

As it is known, Poland and Sweden concluded an agreement on no-visa border passing and the two-way tourist movement was considered a conducive contribution to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act which promotes cooperation between countries with different social and political systems. However, certain facts have shown explicitly that various circles operating in Sweden do not approve of the free tourist exchange between Poland and Sweden and would like to hamper it or even simply put an end to it.

It is obvious that in mass tourist exchange negative phenomena requiring police intervention can spring up on both sides. But in such cases the intervention should be legally justified in accordance with international law and should abide by [words indistinct] practiced in relation to citizens of other countries. Unfortunately the proceedings of the Swedish authorities, particularly the police, is a contradition to practices in relations between countries and in no way justifies the scandalous treatment of young Poles. Would methods of the Swedish secret police, psychological terror practiced on Poles be the manifestation of the Swedish policy of neutrality towards the citizens of the neighbouring friendly country?

Recently, young Poles have been arrested under alleged charges of "spying for one of the Eastern European countries" as a noisy propaganda campaign launched by Swedish mass media puts it. Of course, there was no proof to sustantiate this very serious charge. There are grounds to suppose that the whole "Polish spy affair" was masterminded in detail by its Swedish organizers to "disarm" Poles, to slander them, to threaten Swedish citizens with "dangerous agents from socialist Poland". This is a very peculiar way of understanding democracy by certain circles in Sweden.

This anti-Polish provocative police action is another example of the campaign launched against Poland and conducted for some time now by Swedish special services. A growing spy-obsession of the Swedish authorities towards Poles would border on farce, were it not so distasteful.

Let us recall that last year some 100 Polish citizens were expelled from Sweden with no justified reasons. About 30 met the same fate in the first half of this year. Last June the Swedish port authorities put forth unjustified accusations of espionage towards 6 captains of yachts of the Polish Pathfinders' Union which called at Stockholm for a visit. These and other doings are accompanied by a false and slanderous press campaign against Poland.

Whom and what is it to serve? The intensification of harassment towards Poles and Poland is undoubtedly proof of bad will. It affects overall mutual relations, which have been developing successfully in the past decade and were mutually advantageous both for Poland and Sweden. It is obvious that the anti-Polish campaign suits these forces and centres which have been consciously striving for some time to undermine good relations between Poland and Sweden. They are not choosy in destructive actions to worsen the atmosphere of cooperation and security in Europe. PAP journalists talked with two persons who were the victims of the scandal engineered by the Swedish police. One of them is Barbara Lizurek, graduate of the Main School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw. She said:

We were arrested on November 7, this year. The police then took us to a prison in Skovde Mariestad where we were put in separate cells. During the inquiry Polish consular authorities were not told about our situation.

Officers of the SAPO Swedish secret police conducting the investigation charged us officially with espionage. The main evidence was to be maps on which we marked off places we had visited. Such maps can be bought in every Swedish bookshop. The police in Ystad was brutal.

A young architect from "Miastoprojek" in Opole, Boleslaw Krasnodebski, said:

Never in my life have I thought that I would go through such fear, humiliation and shame, and that I would face such lawlessness. The accusations were proved to have been fabricated. There is nothing left of them now. I have proved that during my three-day stay in Sweden I was on my way to Norway where my wife was waiting for me. I was deprived of a possibility to send a word to my family or inform the Polish Consulate about anything.

WRZASZCZYK RECEIVES SOVIET ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIAL

LD252209 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov, PAP--Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice-premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, received here the visiting chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy of the USSR, Andronik Petrosyants.

During the meeting the sides discussed questions connected with the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in nuclear technology.

PAP REPORTS MALTESE CP OFFICIALS ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT

LD161440 Warsaw PAP in English 1323 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov, PAP--Invited by the PUWP CC, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malta, Paul Agius, stayed in Warsaw and Krakow.

Paul Agius held talks in the PUWP CC with the head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department, Warclaw Piatkowski. Both sides gave a favourable evaluation of the to-date contacts between the two parties and stressed their agreement concerning the basic affairs of the workers' movement and international policy.

The secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Malta also held talks and meetings concerning economic, cultural and tourist cooperation between Poland and Malta.

PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND FACTORY CONFERENCES

LD240030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Party report-back and election conferences held in factories, parishes, towns and higher schools are the sign of national dialog on guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress. The following took part at conferences today: Politburo member, minister of internal affairs, Stanislaw Kowalczyk in the Modzelewski cotton industry enterprise in Czestochowa; Politburo member, Chairman of the Central Trade Unions Council Wladyslaw Kruczek in Rzeszow transport equipment factory; member of the Central Committee Secretariat, head of the Light Industry, Commerce and Public Consumption Department, Zdzislaw Kurowski, in the Radoskor leather factory in Radom.

Discussion at conferences brings to light dependence between labor effectiveness and quality in satisfying social needs. Considerable reserves and changes in developing market production are being stressed at conferences. At factory conferences of party organizations, which number over 875 members and candidates of the PZPR, delegates for the eighth congress have been elected.

AGERPRES REPORTS PIRVULESCU OPPOSITION TO CEAUSESCU REELECTION

AU231950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/11/1979--The proceedings of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which will go down in the country's conscience, in the spirit of the nation, as an historic event of overwhelming importance and vibrating significance, came to an end November 23. By its unanimous and enthusiastic vote, it re-elected Nicolae Ceausescu to the office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, thus fulfilling the ardent will of communists, of all sons of this Romanian land, for the party to be headed in the future too, by the man of human kindness, the eminent revolutionary leader and campaigner, the brilliant exponent of the interests and aspirations of the entire people, who knows no other lofty ideal then devotedly to serve the party and the homeland, the cause of socialism and peace. At the same time, the congress adopted, after five days of intense and fruitful debates, decisions of utmost importance for the carrying through of the grand objective of the party programme, the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

On Friday morning, the last day of the congress, the grand forum resumed its works in plenum.

On request Constantin Pirvulescu took the floor. He made high-worded statements on all the participants who had addressed the congress, on the entire congress, labelling as "agitation" the revolutionary, mobilizing spirit, the enthusiastic will and determination, thoughts and feelings of the whole party and people shown to firmly implement Romania's development programmes. Constantin Pirvulescu also raised the question why Nicolae Ceausescu should be elected general secretary of the party by the congress and not by the Central Committee--since it is well known that this is a provision of the Romanian Communist Party rules.

This provocative stand caused a strong disapproving and indignant reaction from all the participants in the congress who, deeply hurt by the insults, interrupted the speaker several times and rose more than once, showing a sense of deep unity around the party, around Nicolae Ceausescu, repeating with strong enthusiasm, with deep love and esteem for minutes on end: Ceausescu-RCP, Ceausescu and the people, Ceausescu re-elected at the twelfth congress.

Ion Popescu-Puturi, George Macovescu and Leonte Rautu asked to be given the floor. Once again expressing the feelings and thoughts of the over one thousand participants in the debates in plenum and sections, of all the communists, of the entire people, the speakers dwelt on the great renewing changes made in the fifteen years since Nicolae Ceausescu had been at the head of the party, the force with which our people had been asserting itself in all fields of activity over that time, the high prestige won by Socialist Romania in the international arena.

In full accord with the thoughts of all the (?delegates) in the Congress Hall, they showed that these historic successes of the home and foreign policy of the party and state are directly and organically linked to the tireless activity and decisive role of the General Secretary of the party Nicolae Ceausescu. That is why the congress reiterated the firm determination to re-elect Nicolae Ceausescu to the high office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, thus expressing the free will of all communists, of all working people of Romania, considering this as a guarantee of the steady continuation, onto ever higher peaks, of the whole work of building socialism and communism in Romania.

The speakers showed that Constantin Pirvulescu has been for a long time separated from the party and the people, that [he] had been living abroad for a long time, and therefore he could not and cannot understand the realities and changes taking place in our country, the work and struggle of our socialist nation. The speakers, all the participants in the congress, by their strong applause, condemned with deep indignation the slanderous address of Constantin Privulescu.

Then Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. Showing that his reelection to the office of general secretary of the party is a matter to be decided on by the congress on the basis of the freely expressed will of the delegates, he underlined that it is only the party congress that can decide what the Romanian Communist Party has to do and not an instigator such as Constantin Pirvulescu, alien to the country and to the people's interests, who stood aside throughout the war, and who, since 1960 was eliminated from the party leadership as incapable and intriguer as an alien element to the party and people. Nicolae Ceausescu recalled the fact that the party activists had seriously to suffer because of the position Constantin Pirvulescu had in the past. Wondering in whose name was Constantin Pirvulescu speaking, he expressed the conviction that it was by no means in the name of the Romanian communists, of our people.

At the resumption of the congress proceedings, Neagu Andrei, a party member ever since the period of underground activity, took the floor and proposed that the congress annul the mandate of delegate Constantin Privulescu. He said: "Considering the breach of the mandate entrusted to him by the Conference of the Bucharest Municipal Party Organization, as well as the provoking and slandering attitude towards the congress, towards the entire party, I propose that the mandate of delegate to the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party of Constantin Pirvulescu be annulled." The proposal was approved by the long applause of the participants in the congress. Entrusted by the Credentials Commission and on its behalf, speaking next was Dumitru Popa, chairman of that commission, who expressed the full approval of the members of the commission that the delegate-mandate of Constantin Pirvulescu be annulled.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

23 November Closing Session

AU231625 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1400 GMT on 23 November begins a live relay from the Bucharest Palace of the Republic of the closing session of the 12th RCP Congress. Nicolae Ceausescu opens the closing session's proceedings and invites Stefan Voitec to take the floor. Voitec says that the congress has unanimously elected Nicolae Ceausescu as RCP secretary general, after which Nicolae Ceausescu announces the results of the elections to the Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee, the Central Collegium of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

At 1410 GMT Nicolae Ceausescu takes the floor, sums up the congress proceedings and documents, stresses the important tasks devolving from them, pledges to continue to do his duty to the party and people and ends his speech at 1502 GMT. The congress participants then sing the Internationale.

The relay from the Congress Hall ends at 1507 GMT.

The live relay then continues outside the Congress Hall, where thousands of Bucharest inhabitants are reportedly gathered to "express their joy at the congress results and to greet Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the other party leaders".

According to the announcer, "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other party-state leaders" step on a tribune arranged in the Palace Square. At 1512 GMT, Nicolae Ceausescu addresses the crowd:

[Ceausescu] "Dear comrades, we thank you for this warm manifestation for our congress, the party and the new Central Committee elected today. [applause, cheers, chants]

"You have all heard my concluding speech, therefore I only wish to again state that our congress proceedings and the decisions adopted are aimed at insuring the victory of socialism and communism in Romania and the well-being and happiness of the people and the independence and sovereignty of the country. [applause]

"Likewise, our congress decisions are aimed at insuring cooperation and friendship with all states, a policy of national independence, peace and a policy facilitating the free and independent development of each nation. [applause]

"In this great manifestation of Bucharest citizens I see an expression of the unity of all our people around the party in order to insure the victory of communism in Romania. [applause]

"I thank you once more and I thank all the people for their faith in the party and I assure you that we shall do everything possible to justify this trust and to raise our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization. Much health and happiness." [Loud applause, cheers, chants] [end Ceausescu speech]

Ceausescu ends his address outside the Congress Hall at 1516 GMT, after which he joins the crowd, is offered flowers by Pioneers and joins a traditional hora dance.

At 1530 GMT Ceausescu again addresses the crowd:

[Ceausescu] "Dear comrades, we wholeheartedly thank you again for this great manifestation of support for the party and its new Central Committee and I assure you that we shall do everything possible to meet our people's expectation for fast progress toward the comprehensively developed socialist society, to raise the people's well-being and to insure the fatherland's independence and the peace of our people and all peoples. [applause]

"Again I wish you ever greater successes in your activity, much health and happiness." [end Ceausescu address]

The live relay ends immediately afterward at 1532 GMT.

Reception for Participants

AU232041 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The RCP Central Committee gave a reception at the Palace of Sports and Culture this evening on the occasion of the 12th RCP Congress. The reception was attended by the members of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and of the government, leaders from central institutions, former militants of the workers movement, generals and high-ranking officers, men of art and culture. Foreign guests invited to our party's congress were also present.

The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of the other comrades of the party-state leadership was greeted with applause and ovations by all those present. The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played. The comrades of the party-state leadership and the foreign guests warmly congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection to the high position of RCP secretary general.

AGERPRES: ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FOR CEAUSESCU'S REELECTION

AU241934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/11/1979--The 12th Congress of the RCP re-electing Nicolae Ceausescu to the high office of general secretary of the party is enthusiastically welcomed by the whole people.

As soon as the re-election was publicly announced, a great number of telegrams, letters and messages started arriving at the CC of the RCP, addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu by county party organizations, collectivities of working people in enterprises and institutions. They express the firm conviction that this important political act is the guarantee of Romania's rapid progress of unabated implementation of the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the RCP and by the Romanian state. They also express the full adherence of all working people--Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities--to the documents endorsed by the great forum of the communists, showing the decisive contribution Nicolae Ceausescu made to elaborating them.

The general secretary being elected by the congress, not by the Central Committee, was a decision of the 10th RCP Congress (1969). This statutory stipulation marked wider prerogatives for the congress, improved inner party democracy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

22 November Meetings

AU231120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/11/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, president of Romania met on November 22 with chief delegates participating in the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P. from various countries of Europe, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Africa, Asia and Australia. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT on 22 November in a report on these meetings lists the following guests among those received by Ceausescu: Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Chilean Socialist Party; Doris Maria Tijerino Haslem, member of the National Secretariat of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua; and (Abd al-Latif Abu Jabrarah), director general of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization]

PRC's Ulanhu

AU232052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/11/1979--On November 23, Nicolae Ceausescu received Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, head of the Chinese Communist Party delegation who attended the works of the Romanian communists' great forum.

Present at the meeting, which took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, were Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Radalescu and Stefan Voitec.

On behalf of Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Ulanhu handed to Nicolae Ceausescu a congratulatory message on the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the Twelfth RCP Congress and on his reelection to the office of party general secretary.

We wish the industrious and courageous Romanian people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, with you at head, the message also reads, to obtain ever greater achievements in both the implementation of the targets set by the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and we wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Ceausescu, good health and power of work in fulfilling the lofty mission the party and people have entrusted to you.

Syrian Envoy

JN241305 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received George Saddiqni, member of the National Command and head of the Ba'th party delegation to the 12th Congress of Romanian Communist Party, today. Comrade Saddiqni conveyed greetings and congratulations from President Hafiz al-Asad to President Ceausescu on his reelection as chairman of Romania's Communist Party.

President Ceausescu expressed his thanks and wished Syria continued success under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

Vietnamese CP Delegate

AU212310 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] led by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, who is participating in the proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress. The delegation head extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the RCP leadership on behalf of Comrade La Duan and the VCP Central Committee. The guest also expressed satisfaction with the opportunity to participate in this great event in the life of our party and people, namely the 12th RCP Congress. He wished success to the Romanian people in carrying out the important decisions to be adopted by the forum of Romanian communists.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend cordial greetings to Comrade Le Duan and the VCP leadership in his own behalf and on behalf of the RCP leadership as well as wishes for new successes in the socialist construction. During the meeting the two sides pointed out the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and VCP and between Romania and Vietnam, which have developed and deepened in accordance with agreements reached during the Bucharest and Hanoi summit dialog. Both sides expressed the desire to stimulate the upward course of these relations and to expand the Romanian-Vietnamese cooperation in various fields of activity.

They assessed that the broad promotion of Romanian-Vietnamese relations is to the benefit of our countries and peoples and their progress and prosperity as well as in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace.

The sides also discussed certain topical issues of the international political life. The meeting proceeded in a warm comradely atmosphere.

Danish Socialist Party Leader

AU212245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--On Wednesday, November 21, Nicolae Ceausescu received Gert Petersen, chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark (S.P.P.D.), head of the SPPD delegation to the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P. The guest was highly appreciative of the wide-embracing problems--internal and international--approached in the report read by Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talk recalled were the good steadily developing relations between the R.C.P. and the S.P.P.D., between Romania and Denmark and expressed was the determination to deepen those relations in the interest of both peoples, of the promotion of peace, collaboration and understanding in the international life.

Approached were also some aspects of the current international situation and the necessity was highlighted of further efforts for the deepening and consolidation of the course towards detente, security and peace in Europe and worldwide, for concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament. Underlined was the particular importance of intensified joint action of all progressive, democratic forces in view of establishing in the international life new relations, grounded on equality, observance in the domestic affairs of others, renunciation of use and threat of force.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Italian CP Delegate

AU212250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--On Wednesday, November 21, Nicolae Ceausescu received Ugo Pecchioli, member of the Direction of the Italian Communist Party and of the Central Committee of the I.C.P., senator, head of the I.C.P. delegation to the Twelfth R.C.P. Congress.

The chief delegate addressed warm greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Enrico Berlinguer, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party. The guest was highly appreciative of the report delivered at the congress by Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed greetings and best wishes to Enrico Berlinguer, to the members of the direction and Central Committee of the I.C.P.

Satisfaction was expressed during the talk at the relations of collaboration and solidarity of mutual esteem and regard between the R.C.P. and the I.C.P., stress being laid on the mutual wish to further develop those links, for the benefit of the two parties and peoples, to steadfastly strengthen and expand the relations between Romania and Italy on political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, in the interest of the unity of the international communist movement, of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces.

Aspects of the current international political situation were also approached, with emphasis on the necessity of intensifying the efforts towards [the] consolidation process of detente in Europe and throughout the world, adopting tangible disarmament among peoples, building a new international economic order.

The interview passed in cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Italian Democratic Socialist Official

AU212005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--On Wednesday, November 21, Nicolae Ceausescu received Ruggero Poletti, assistant national secretary of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, director of L'HUMANITA, head of that party's delegation to the Twelfth RCP Congress.

The guest conveyed warm greetings, wishes of good health and happiness to Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, Giuseppe Saragat, and of the secretary-general of that party, Pietro Longo. Likewise, he considered the report read at the congress by the RCP general secretary a highly valuable document outlining a still stronger development of Romania in the years to come.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested the guest to convey warm greetings and best wishes to the president and secretary-general of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party.

The talks on the occasion highlighted the good friendly and cooperative relations existing between the RCP and the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, the wish to expand the links between the two parties in the interest of the manysided development of the relations between Romania and Italy, between the Romanian and Italian peoples, of the consolidation of international peace and collaboration.

The exchange of views on current international issues brought to the fore the importance of achieving a real security system in Europe and the world over, of cutting down military expenditures and halting the arms race, of politically solving all the interstate litigious issues, by negotiations and in the interest of peoples.

The talk passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

French CP Delegate

AU212015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday November 21, Jean Colpin, member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the C.C. of the French Communist Party, head of the F.C.P. delegation attending the Twelfth R.C.P. Congress.

Highly appreciative of the report delivered to the congress by the R.C.P. general secretary, the guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute, wishes of good health and happiness from Georges Marchais, F.C.P. secretary-general.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked him to convey to the secretary-general of the French Communist Party his warm salute and best wishes.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending evolution of the good relations established between the R. C. P. and the F. C. P. and the determination to develop them in the future too, the promotion of these relations being assessed to help the expansion of the traditional links between Romania and France for the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

An approach to some aspects of the international political situation revealed the need for continued efforts to achieve a real system of security and cooperationon the European Continent, to adopt concrete, efficient military disengagement and disarmament measures for the political, negotiated resolution of the states of tension and conflict persisting in various zones of the world.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

FRG Social-Democratic Observer

AU230915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0812 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/11/1979--On Thursday, Nicolae Ceausescu received Gunter Markscheffel who participates in the proceedings of the Twelfth RCP Congress as observer for the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings on behalf of Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. At the same time he was highly appreciative of the numerous aspects--both internal and international--approached in the report Nicolae Ceausescu read to the congress.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that his cordial salute as well as wishes of good health be conveyed to the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the interview recalled were the good relations between the RCP and the SPD and expressed was the wish to further develop their cooperation in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of peaceful collaboration among European peoples and worldwide.

The exchange of opinions pointed to the major importance the building of genuine security in Europe has for international peace and collaboration and, in this respect, it was considered that further action should be undertaken for the strengthening of the climate of detente and collaboration, for the achievement of practical measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, for the halting of the arms race. Highlighted was also the necessity of intensified efforts for the solving of all major problems confronting mankind today in the interest of all peoples.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

MPRP Delgate

AU230910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/11/1979--On Thursday Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by Paavangiyn Damdin, secretary of the C.C. of the M.P.R.P., attending the proceedings of the Twelfth R.C.P. Congress.

Tsagaanlamyn Dugersuren, alternate member of the C.C. of the M.P.R.P., ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bucharest [as received] and Tseveengombin Davvaasuren, head of section at the C.C. of the M.P.R.P., attended the interview.

Participating were also Vasile Marin, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The head of the delegation conveyed a warm salute from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal to Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes of fresh successes in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society to the Romanian people. The guest congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu for the valuable report presented to the forum of the Romanian communists and wished full success to the Romanian people in attaining the great objectives to be adopted at the congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested the guest to convey a warm salute to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on his own behalf and on behalf of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and the wish of fresh achievements in socialist construction to the Mongolian people.

During the talk appreciated were the fruitful relations of lasting friendship, solidarity and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. The will was expressed to further diversify these relations, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Mongolian summit meeting, for the benefit of socialist construction in Romania and Mongolia, of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

Reasserted was also the determination of Romania and Mongolia to strengthen their collaboration on an international plane as well, to actively contribute to the consolidation of the course toward detente, peace and collaboration.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Further on CZCP Meeting

AU230905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0743 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/11/1979--On Thursday, Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Josef Korcak, member of the presidium of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, deputy prime minister of the Federal Government, prime minister of the Czech Government, who is attending the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P.

Participating in the interview were Vladimir Pirosik, member of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, first secretary of the Central Slovakia Regional Party Committee, Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of section at the C.C. of the C.P.C., Lumir Hanakn, the Czechoslovak ambassador in Bucharest.

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. and Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P., also participated.

The chief delegate addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes from Gustav Husak, as well as wishes of fresh success to the Romanian people in the vast activity it is carrying out under the leadership of the R.C.P. and its general secretary, in the multilateral development of Socialist Romania. The guest was highly appreciative of the report delivered at the congress by Nicolae Ceausescu stressing that the present forum of the Romanian communists is highly important for Romania's advance to new stages of civilization and progress.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that warm greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Gustav Husak from himself and the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the steady expansion of the relations of lasting friendship and multilateral cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples just as the wish that, on the basis of the understandings concluded on the occasion of the summit Romanian-Czechoslovak dialogue, solidarity and collaboration be strengthened between the R.C.P. and the C.P.C., collaboration be strengthened the two countries in politics, economy, technology, science and culture to the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Approaching certain current international issues, the sides stressed that determination of Romania and Czechoslovakia to make an active contribution, also in the future, to strengthening peace, the course of detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, and the necessity to take resolute military disengagement and disarmament measures, particularly for nuclear disarmament, without which peace and security in Europe and the world cannot be conceived.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Moroccan Socialist Leader

AU241735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today met with Comrade 'Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco [PPSM], the head of his party's delegation, which participated in proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress.

Comrade 'Ali Yata warmly congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his reelection to the high position as RCP secretary general and for the full success of the 12th congress which he assessed as an event of particular significance for the history of the RCP and our country and for the entire international communist and workers movement. The guest also wished new successes to the Romanian people in fulfilling the great tasks set by the recent forum of Romanian communists.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the congratulations and feelings expressed. During the talk which followed, the two sides expressed the desire to continue to develop relations of comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. They also discussed certain aspects of the international situation and emphasized the need for peaceful and negotiated settlements of all contentious problems in various parts of the world, in the interest of peoples. They stressed the need for establishing a climate of peace, security, trust and cooperation among all nations.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship.

Zambian Delegate

AU241736 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, [UNIP] led by Daniel Lisulo, member of the UNIP Central Committee and Prime Minister of Zambia, who particiapted in the 12th RCP Congress proceedings.

The delegation head expressed particular satisfaction at the opportunity to participate in the 12th RCP Congress proceedings and extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and UNIP chairman, as well as congratulations on his reelection to the high position of RCP secretary general and wishes for success to the Romanian people in attaining the great goals established by the congress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to the Zambian president and wishes for new successes to the friendly Zambian people in their fatherland's socioeconomic development. The party secretary general stressed that the presence of the UNIP delegation at the 12th congress proceedings is proof of good the continually developing good relations between Zambia and Romania and between the two peoples.

During the talk the sides assessed that there are broad opportunities for deepening and expanding those relations, both on the bilateral plane, particularly in agriculture, and at the international level, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of peace and understanding. In that respect they stressed the determination of the two countries to successfully implement agreements and understandings concluded during the Romanian-Zambian summit. The exchange of views on topical international issues highlighted the desire of Romania and Zambia to continue to actively contribute to the liberation struggle of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa, and to the establishment of a climate of peace, security and cooperation throughout the world. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

Zairian Delegate

AU241738 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received M'Pinga Kasenda, member of the Political Bureau and permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Movement of Zaire [MPRZ] and head of his delegation which participated in the 12th RCP Congress proceedings. The guest extended friendly greetings on behalf of Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire and MPRZ chairman, as well as warm congratulations on his reelection as RCP secretary general and wishes for success in fulfilling the high mission entrusted to him by the 12th congress. The Zairian delegation head also extended wishes for success to the RCP and Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to President Mobutu Sese Seko. The party secretary general also extended greetings to the MPRZ leadership, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and himself personally, as well as wishes for well-being and happiness to the friendly Zairian people.

During the meeting, the sides noted with satisfaction the fact that relations between our parties and countries have recently expanded in full accordance with agreements reached between the two heads of state during meetings and talks in Bucharest and Kinshasa. They also expressed the desire to continue to develop all-round Romanian-Zairian cooperation, to the benefit of both states and peoples and in the interest of cooperation and understanding between nations.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT SENDS SOLIDARITY CABLE TO CEAUSESCU

JN211456 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab world 1115 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Text of cable sent by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the opening of the 12th RCP Conference--date not given]

[Text] Comrade Ceausescu, greetings of the revolution: On behalf of the Arab Palestinian people and the brother members of the PLO Executive Committee, I have the pleasure of extending to you and the comrade members of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee my sincerest congratulations and wishes on the opening of the 12th conference of your [word indistinct] party.

The Palestinian Arab people, under the PLO, commend the great achievements of your friendly Romanian people under your wise leadership in overcoming the various difficulties and obstacles faced during the past 5 years and in deploying all their potentials under your wise leadership and that of the other comrade leaders, [words indistinct]. While inspired by your great achievements, we are looking forward to the success of your conference in adopting decisions that will lead to more victories, development of socialism and [word indistinct] a prosperous future for the friendly Romanian people.

The PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, greatly appreciate the support and aid which our people have received in all fields from your friendly country at a time when our people are waging a long and arduous struggle to regain their inalienable national rights, including the right to determine their fate and establish an independent national state so that our region will enjoy a comprehensive peace based on just foundations.

Again, I take the opportunity to express my sincerest wishes for the success of your conference, progress and prosperity for your country and a happy future for your friendly people. It is revolution until victory.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN CONGRESS DELEGATES

Various Activities

AU231132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/11/1979--On Thursday, delegations of communist and workers' parties of socialist and progressive parties attending the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP visited industrial enterprises, cultural and art establishments of Bucharest and other towns of the country.

The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by A.I. Pleshe, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CC of the CPSU, visited the art museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania and several residential districts of Bucharest.

The same day, Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party; the delegation of the Socialist Party of France; the delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland; the delegation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; the representative of the Communist Party of Martinique Bourgeois Felicien, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of that Party; and the representative of the Communist Party of Norway Eivind Cristofersen, visited the Museum of History of the Communist Party and of the Revolutionary Democratic Movement of Romania.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, visited at the Museum of History of the Socialist Republic of Romania the exhibition "Systematization of Localities and the Development of Housing Constructions and Social-Cultural Establishments", opened at Dalles Hall in marking the twelfth congress, and saw round some new residential districts of Bucharest. The exhibition opened at Dalles Hall was also visited by the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Also on Thursday, the delegation of the French Communist Party, the delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Italy and the delegation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark were the guests of Arges County, where they met representatives of the local party and state bodies. The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by Park Song Chol, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, visited the "1 Mai" oil-field equipment enterprise of Ploesti. The delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party visited the "Electroputere" enterprise, the art museum and new districts of Craiova. The delegation of the Republican Party of Italy, led by Artistide Gummella, member of the directorship and of the secretariate of that party, visited the car enterprise of Pitesti.

Bulgarian Scientific Delegation

AU131140 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, on Friday received Nacho Papzov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria." The two sides discussed Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation in the areas of research and technology and expressed the desire to further develop these relations.

The Bulgarian delegation also had talks with Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. They examined proposals on new cooperation targets and on the finalization of the 1980 program for scientific- technical cooperation. "At the end of the talks, Comrades Ion Ursu and Nacho Papazov signed a protocol. The signing was attended by members of the leadership of the National Council for Science and Technology, as well as Bulgarian Ambassador Petur Danailov."

Korcak at Car Factory

LD212359 Prague CTK in English 2011 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, (CETEKA correspondent)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and Czech Premier Josef Korcak, participating in the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, visited on Wednesday the Romanian district of Arges.

In the town of Cimpulung Muscel, the delegation visited the Muscel-Aro automobile works and attended there a meeting of Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship.

On this occasion, Josef Korcak recalled the Czechoslovak-Romanian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assitance of 1948 which expresses the joint determination of both countries to follow the road of fraternal cooperation, and together with the other countries to defend the interests of socialism, peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

He stressed the significance of the visit of general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak to Romania in 1977 and talks of top representatives of both countries for the systematic expansion of mutually advantageous, useful and equal cooperation in all spheres.

Later in the day the delegation returned to Bucharest.

SED Delegation at Car Plant

LD221440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--(ADN correspondents Egon Landgraf and Gerhard Kowalski)--The SED Central Committee delegation to the 12th RCP Congress on Wednesday visited the "Dacia" car plant at Colibasi near Pitesti. Delegation leader Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, at a meeting conveyed to Romanian communists and working people the fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, and of the GDR people. As a token of the fraternal ties of both parties, states and peoples, he presented the car workers with a banner of the SED Central Committee depicting Ernst Thaelmann.

On the same day, the 35,000th "Dacia" car had been produced for the GDR. In a speech at the meeting, Horst Sindermann congratulated the workers on the great success their plant has scored in the 10 years since being commissioned.

Horst Sindermann was applauded when he emphasized the historic importance of Leonid Brezhnev's new peace initiative. He said: "We communists are the stoutest champions of a policy of peace because the building of socialism and communism needs peace." In the current situation we must "multiply our efforts to achieve positive steps of disarmament and arms limitation and, in the pursuit of these lofty aims, join forces with all progressive people, whatever their philosophy, nationality or creed."

During a tour of the works in the morning, the delegation had many talks with Romanian workers, who praised the quality and technical performance of GDR equipment installed in the enterprise.

BCP Delegation Visits Plant

AU221717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski which is attending the 12th RCP Congress, today visited the workers collective of one of the largest industrial enterprises in Romania. The Automatica Plant in Bucharest. After acquainting themselves with the structure, organization and efficiency of the plant's production, the delegation attended an enthusiastic meeting devoted to the Bulgarian-Romanian friendship. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, who was welcomed with prolonged applause, delivered a speech.

We regard this meeting, he said, as an expression of the strong, cordial and good neighborly friendship between Bulgaria and Romania, between the BCP and the RCP. The speaker emphasized the great contribution of the traditional working meetings and talks between our first leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, to the development of our fraternal mutual relations. He pointed out that the task which has been set in the next 5-year plan was to double the exchange of trade between Bulgaria and Romania and to make the share of machine-building production total 60 percent.

The remarkable successes of our countries achieved during the period following the liberation from capitalism, Pencho Kubadisnki further stressed, have become a reality due to the intense and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and of other countries of the fraternal socialist community. He emphasized that our peoples acclaim and support the latest proposals made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin as a manifestation of good will and constructive spirit aimed at strengthening peace.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski stressed that the party and state leaders of Bulgaria and Romania have resolutely declared themselves in favor of further strengthening and developing the relations of good neighborliness, friendship and mutual beneficial cooperation among the Balkan countries, as well as for turning the Balkans into an area of lasting peace.

Following the meeting, the leader of the BCP delegation presented the plant's collective with a bust of the great champion of the Bulgarian-Romanian friendship, Georgi Dimitrov.

Poland's Olszowski Visits Craiova

LD230954 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Nov, PAP--The PUWP delegation for the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, led by member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski visited the town of Caiova today.

After a visit to the Electro [word indistinct] works the delegation took part in a rally of over 13,000-member crew of the plant held under the slogan of further development of fraternal friendship, solidarity and allround cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Romanian Communist Party as well as between Poland and Romania.

Taking the floor during the rally Stefan Olszowski conveyed cordial and fraternal greetings to representatives of the Romanian working class from the 3-million strong PUWP, its Central Committee and personal greetings from Edward Gierek.

Speaking of the impressive attainments of the Romanian nation the speaker stressed they were possible only in conditions of socialism under the leadership of the working class and its party.

Stefan Olszowski highly evaluated the friendly cooperation between Poland and Romania and both parties, growing each year. He also expressed conviction that it would further develop in the interest of both countries and the cause of socialism. The speaker said that, as Leonid Brezhnev accurately assessed it, community of socialist countries is based not only on the community of interests of the states but also constitutes a fraternal family of nations, an alliance which gives additional strength to all its members.

The speaker also pointed [out] that the coordination policy of the socialist countries brings forth more and more significant effects in ensuring international security and peace, in halting the arms race, extinguishing the hotbeds of tension, and in the promotion of fraternal cooperation between nations.

DIPLOMATIC SETTLEMENT OF IRANIAN CRISIS SUPPORTED

LD231940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 23 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is convinced that peaceful settlement is the only possible settlement of the dispute which has arisen in United States-Iranian relations. Only a diplomatic way out of the crisis and negotiations can lead to such a settlement. The release of first hostages and other signs of calming and of a tendency to negotiation are encouraging.

These statements were made by an official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at his regular press conference here today.

The spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, was asked to comment on the late White House announcement in connection with the events in Iran. The announcement includes the U.S. Government's declaration that "peaceful settlment would suit the U.S.A. much more than other available means", and that "a trial of the confined diplomats and members of the staff might compel the United States to prevent by force this new and drastic violation of international law".

The spokesman called attention to a statement of President Tito on the need to "respect the right of the people of that region (Iranian) to freely choose forms of their internal development and international orientation" and to "abide by the generally recognized norms of international law".

Asked how he viewed the decision to freeze the Iranian assets in American banks, Kalezic replied that the right of each country to use in a sovereign way its natural resources and assets should not be called in question.

BELGRADE RADIO CALLS OIL BASIS OF U.S.-IRANIAN DISPUTE

AU242024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Oil is playing an extraordinarily important role in the crisis, which, during the past week, has shaken Iranian-American relations and thus also the entire world. It can even be said that the holding of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, relief for whom rests on the U.S. withdrawal of support for the Iranian shah, represents only the external manifestation of a far deeper conflict of a silent war over oil, Here is what Dragan Colovic says about the U.S.-Iranian crisis:

There can be no doubt that the Persian Gulf area is one of the most sensitive regions in which the different military-strategic and economic interests of--primarily--the great powers clash. The area is exceptionally rich in oil. Some 40 percent of the petroleum that reaches the Western market by ship originates in the Persian Gulf. For that reason every interruption in the regular supply, as has been the case since the victory of the Iranian revolution, causes numerous and even insurmountable difficulties for the western economies and particularly the U.S. economy.

The military-political strategists in the West, particularly in the United States, are inclined to link the latest developments in Iran and further afield in the Persian Gulf with the natural aspiration of another great power to insure oil for its increasingly greater needs in circumstances in which domestic sources are increasingly less sufficient.

Naturally, that is only an assumption. However, in Western--particularly U.S.--public opinion there are increasingly more of those who, disturbed by developments in Iran, Mecca and Islamabad, in particular, do not rule out that possibility.

The United States, it appears, needs at least 5 and perhaps even more years to ensure other, more reliable sources of energy supply, instead of those [words indistinct]. It is evident that for that reason the United States does not want and also cannot, without great consequences, end its presence in this disturbed area and is ready, as we have heard lately, to protect its interests in this area by any means, including military force.

In the coming weeks we will see whether that is only a threat or an actual intention. However, it is certain that the peoples of the Persian Gulf region are seeking new forms of internal development and different roads of international orientation from their past ones, as well as a completely free control over their greatest natural resources--oil--and a vital change in the relationship between the prices of oil and technology which they vitally need.

The peoples of the region want to be masters of their own lands and that orientation, as history confirms, cannot be prevented by force.

BORBA HAILS UN NONALINED COUNTRIES' 'KAMPUCHEAN VICTORY'

AU231507 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Kampuchean Victory of Nonalined Countries"]

[Text] The principle that no foreign military or other intervention can be accepted, no matter what the pretext might be, has once again triumphed in the United Nations. Naturally the question of Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea cannot be justified on any account, and what is more, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese from that suffering country is a key prerequisite for the normalization of the situation not only in Kampuchea but also in the entire region of Southeast Asia.

On that occasion, too, our country resolutely advocated its principled view that any intervention, any interference in internal affairs and the use of force in international relations is unacceptable and illegal.

And what is even less acceptable is any acceptance of the consequences of intervention, the so-called fait accompli, something that threatens to become an accepted practice in international life under the pretext that the real situation in a country must be accepted. That kind of a reconciliatory attitude is fraught with many dangers.

The fact that the UN General Assembly's decision on Kampuchea was adopted by a large majority and that it is yet another confirmation, not only of the spirit of the UN Charter, but also of the principles of the nonalined movement and policy is particularly encouraging. We have always believed that the UN role in solving international crises as well as in strengthening the inalienable sovereign right of every individual people to determine its own fate is irreplaceable. We have been especially anxious to insure that the nonalined movement contributes as much as possible to strengthening that role of the United Nations and by its actions demonstrates its irreplaceable role in the struggle against all forms of expansionism and foreign domination in the struggle for the preservation of national independence.

Herein, too, lies the meaning of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries and of the reaffirmation of the original principles of nonalinement. It is especially true in the light of certain theses--apparent at the last summit--maintaining that what is involved in this case is a "justified" intervention. Having adopted the view that there can be no "justified or unjustified interventions," the sixth summit not only successfully defended its original principles but also confirmed its nonbloc orientation against the offensive of certain bloc concepts. That is so because the thesis of "natural alliance" is often backed by a desire to intervene in the affairs of other countries in the name of some alleged higher interests and even to defend a "good" occupation.

The debate in the General Assembly and the adoption of the resolution submitted by the ASEAN nonalined countries, on which occasion only 21 countries supported the Vietnamese intervention, shows that all the necessary conditions exist for continuing the struggle for the withdrawal of the interventionist forces and for creating the conditions under which the Khmer people themselves will decide their fate without any outside involvement. As a result of that, special recognition should be accorded the UN approval of the convocation of an international conference on Kampuchea in accordance, naturally with the adopted principles.

All international political factors--primarily Vietnam and those who are participating in the intervention in that country--must draw lessons from that greatest erosion yet of the policy of fait accompli, an erosion which is also a heavy blow to the bloc policy.

TASS ATTACKS ON BORBA OVER 'LIBERATION' OF KAMPUCHEA CRITICIZED

Vlado Teslic Commentary

AU232235 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Vlado Teslic Commentary: "Our Commentary: Inappropriate Analogies of TASS: In Connection With the Soviet News Agency's Polemics With BORBA--Once Again About Our Principled Positions on Kampuchea and Unjustified Outside Interventions and Interferences"]

[Text] Our commentary "Kampuchean Victory of Nonalined Countries," carried in last Sunday's issue, has been used by the Soviet news agency TASS for its polemics not about the principles of nonintervention which guided the countries in the world organization, including Yugoslavia, in their demand for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Armed Forces from Kampuchea, but rather about the conditions under which Yugoslavia was liberated. What is more, the TASS commentator advises BORBA to turn its attention to Kampuchea's "reality" rather than to "abstract deliberations" about intervention and noninvolvement!

This time, too, TASS refuses to face the principled views which BORBA stated and which represent the only key not only to understanding the Kampuchea problems but rather also to finding a way out of the crisis which is seriously upsetting all of Southeast Asia. If deliberations about interventions and noninvolvement are, in the opinion of TASS, only "abstract deliberations," then our commentary is all the more appropriate because it shows how deeply rooted the concepts are to peace and the international relations as a whole.

As is known, in its review of international events BORBA pointed out that the principle that, no matter under what pretext it may be undertaken, no foreign military or other intervention can be accepted, has once again triumphed in the United Nations. [paragraph continues]

It called attention to the fact that the United Nations adopted the resolution of the ASEAN countries by a large majority and that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea is a key prerequisite not only for the normalization of the situation in Kampuchea but also in all Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, too, our country resolutely advocated its principled view that any intervention, any interference in the internal affairs of another country and the use of force in international relations are unacceptable and illegal.

We also emphasized that any acceptance of the consequences of an intervention, the so-called "fait accompli," under the pretext that the real situation must be accepted, is also unacceptable, because such a reconciliatory attitude is fraught with many dangers.

In this connection we stressed that the fact that the UN decision was adopted by a large majority and that this was a new confirmation not only of the spirit of the UN Charter but also of the principles of the nonalined policy and movement, and that this is especially encouraging.

We also advocated these principles at the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries.

Thus, as is generally known, we do not defend the Pol Pot regime--but TASS is also imputing this to us this time--but rather the right of the people of Kampuchea to decide their future on their own without any outside intervention, which nothing and no one can justify.

If these principled views are overlooked and disdained, then it is understandable that "the deliberations of the BORBA commentator appear to TASS untenable and very strange." If anything is untenable and strange, then it is the TASS "historical analogies" between the 1945 liberation of Yugoslavia and "the liberation" of Kampuchea by Vietnam this year. According to TASS, there is no difference between the puppet governments of "the Serbian Chetniks and the Croatian Ustashi" on the one hand and the Pol Pot government on the other, or between the German and Italian fascists on the one hand and the Chinese "Maoists" on the other. However, even stranger is the analogy according to which "the Soviet Armed Forces came to the aid of the Yugoslav patriots in their struggle against foreigners, that is, the occupiers and their puppets, in the same way as the Vietnamese fighters arrived in the territory of Kampuchean precisely with the same purpose."

We have always highly valued the assistance of the Soviet Armed Forces (which should certainly oblige "the worthy student of the liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples," as the TASS commentator boasts to me, to also say that this assistance was mutual!)

We do not even conditionally accept such an analogy. What is more, this analogy strengthens our determination to defend the principles of independence and nonintervention, be that in relation to Kampuchea or in relation to any other country.

It is not a question of any "abstract deliberations" about intervention and noninvolvement, as is suggested by TASS, which even advises that it is "more useful to turn one's attention to Kampuchea's reality." Any reality resulting from the policy of intervention and fait accompli is incompatible with the UN principles and the new forces (that is, realities) in international life and with the demands of an enormous majority of mankind. [paragraph continues]

Herein lies the essence of the assertion of the original principles of nonalinement, of the nonbloc orientation of nonalined countries and of their support for the United Nations not only in solving international crisis but also in creating the conditions for the complete independence of every individual country without any outside interference and against all forms of expansionism and foreign domination.

In this light nothing can justify the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea or the defense of this intervention from the position of the bloc antagonisms, to which TASS is resorting, and least of all by fabricating some kind of absurd historical analogies about lawful and unlawful governments and "justified" outside interventions. These fabrications are inappropriate, dangerous and harmful to all international relations. This realization found a strong expression in the debate on Kampuchea both at the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries and in the UN General Assembly.

Milika Sundic Commentary

LD231142 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Our foreign policy commentary: In an attack on the Yugoslav paper BORBA, the official Soviet TASS agency compares the situation in Kampuchea before the Vietnamese intervention with the events in Yugoslavia at the end of 1944. What does TASS want to convey to us by means of this comparison? Milika Sundic comments:

Of all those who unreservedly support the policy of fait accompli in Kampuchea, the Soviet TASS agency has undoubtedly gone the furthest. In an attack on the Yugoslav paper BORBA, the TASS commentator even made a comparison between the state of affairs in Kampuchea before the Vietnamese intervention with the situation in the Yugoslav theater of military operations at the end of 1944, when Red Army units crossed the Yugoslav national border on the basis of an agreement between the National Committee of National Liberation of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Government. If we leave aside the fact that TASS makes no difference whatsoever between the role of the Soviet Army at that period and the illegal intervention by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, describing the situation in Yugoslavia 34 years ago as identical with the situation in Kampuchea on the eve of the Vietnamese aggression represents--in the mildest possible terms--a real insolence and the greatest lie.

Throughout the war the Yugoslav National Liberation Army was an equal partner of the Allied countries' armies and for nearly 3 and a half years it was also the only army of the anti-Hitlerite coalition which battled without anybody's aid against the Nazi armies and the armies of Germany's mercenaries and allies.

In Yugoslavia it has never even occurred to anyone to belittle the Red Army's contribution in World War II, but likewise no one is prepared to tolerate the assertion that freedom was given to the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia by anyone else. In the struggle against the Axis powers and their puppets, the contribution made by the Yugoslav National Liberation Army to the armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition was incomparably greater and more significant than the aid which the Yugoslav National Liberation Army received from its allies. After all, if the situation on the Yugoslav battleground from the beginning of 1941 to the end of 1943 had depended on the situation on the other allied fronts and if we had, like some others, waited for a more favorable moment for action, Yugoslavia would never have become what it is today--free and independent--and the Yugoslav revolution would not mean what it means.

The difference between our attitude--the attitude of Yugoslavia towards the events in Kampuchea--and the attitude of the countries which support the Vietnamese aggression, is not a matter of tactics but of principle. Yugoslavia does not recognize and does not accept either the policy of fait accompli or the reality which is the result of such a policy. Yugoslavia firmly holds the view that the fact that the socialist countries, contrary to all the valid international standards, are defending Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea as justified is unacceptable and also tragic.

Also unacceptable are the very dangerous reflections by TASS on the Chetniks and the Ustashi in the context of the assessment of the situation before the Vietnamese intervention. The opposite is true. It is today's puppet regime in Kampuchea, imposed by Vietnam, which has similarities with the Yugoslav quislings of World War II. It makes no difference that one lot was imposed in the name of socialism and proletarian internationalism and the other in the name of Hitler's new order in Europe.

We will not go this time into what TASS wanted to convey to us when it considered it appropriate to remind us of the Chetniks and the Ustashi and the Red Army's aid. At any rate, Yugoslavia had good enough reasons, even without any reminders from TASS, to defend firmly the gains of the revolution and everything in favor of which it declared itself long ago as a socialist and self-managing country. Is this what bothers TASS and is this not the essence of the dispute on foreign interventions between Yugoslavia which condemns interventions most energetically, and those who think and act differently, as does TASS and not only TASS?

NONALINED NEWS AGENCIES' POOL CONFERENCE OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD222222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Nov 22 (TANJUG)--The second conference of the news agencies' pool and government representatives of the non-aligned countries was formally opened in Belgrade today.

The conference open organizer of and host to which is TANJUG news agency, was opened by the chairman of the pool co-ordinating committee, prominent Indian journalist and publicist D.R. (?Manker).

Participants in the Belgrade conference are (?delegations) of Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malta, the Malagasy Republic, Morocco, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Syria, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The delegates of Pakistan and Botswana are expected to arrive today.

The conference is being attended in their capacity as observers by the representatives of the United Nations, UNESCO, the committee for cooperation among the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries, Romania [word indistinct], Austria, Portugal, Spain, the regional associations of Africa, Asian, and Arab news agencies, PATNA, OANA, (Ankara NA), and the INTERPRESS Service Agency.

The participants were then addressed by President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, who read the message addressed to the conference by President Tito.

Agenda Adopted; Officials Elected

LD222223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 22 (TANJUG)--TANJUG Director Pero Ivacic was today elected the first chairman of the Second Conference of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool. Deputy chairmen are representatives of three regions: Asia--Ahmad Abdallah Mehid of Iraq, Africa--Vignic Amedegnato of Togo, and Latin America--Gustavo Robreno of Cuba. The three deputy chairmen are directors of their respective national news agencies.

The conference participants adopted the agenda. The conference subjects will also include the project regarding the establishment of an integrated telecommunication network of the nonaligned, the pool cooperation with broadcasting organizations and UNESCO, and proposals on the pool statute. At the conference the action program will be adopted and the new pool Coordinating Committee elected.

The report from the meeting of the pool Coordinating Committee which preceded the conference was adopted. The report states that the pool was engaged in all the activities aimed towards the establishment of the new international information order and the advancement of communications in the world. The committee considers that the pool has entered the stage when it already represents a system freely accepted and seriously reckoned with in the world information order.

The pool conference will discuss the action program proposed by the Yugoslav delegation and made on the basis of the debate conducted at the Coordinating Committee meeting and previous suggestions of delegations.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM CONFERENCE HELD ON PROMOTION OF COLLECTIVE WORK

LD161254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium at today's session gave their support to the [word indistinct] activity of the Socialist Alliance in promoting collective work, responsibility and in introducing the 1-year mandate for presidents. Adopting this document, which is the result of exchanges of opinions over several months in republican and provincial conferences of the SAWP and in all sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, the delegates of the SAWPY Presidium also (?adopted) the draft amendments and addenda to the SFRY constitution.

In all the debates hitherto, Kolj Siroka, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, stated in his introductory report, there has been a tendency toward making a critical review of practice, and toward seeking solutions which will implement in the most concrete way the essence of Comrade Tito's initiative. He stated: The most important thing for us now, however, is how to organize ourselves and how to function in the Socialist Alliance itself, to realize in the most effective way possible that which we actually wrote in the draft program.

Very important tasks also await us in connection with the changes which must be carried out in executive-political, sociopolitical and (?other organs), changes which will mean breaking with hierarchical relations, individualism and the monopolies of narrow groups in political decisionmaking. We cannot, however, guarantee the correct role of these organs by any declarations whatsoever, but only by strengthening them qualitatively and by involving in collective work and responsibility each individual separately and collectively.

Comrade Tito's initiative is of particular importance because the edge of criticism is directed against bureaucratism and technocratism, against group conspiracy, against careerism and the ossification of individual circles in leading positions [words indistinct] and slow down our development. The most vital thing for the bureaucratic and technocratic structure is to safeguard its monopoly in decisionmaking and its position and privileges in society, and a justification for this is always found. Opinions are even aired to the effect that the further development of collective work and responsibility may weaken efficiency and organization. In the bureaucratic way of thinking, Kolj Siroka said, efficiency is incompatible with workers' self-management.

Kolj Siroka then spoke about the need to strengthen personal and collective responsibility. It seems, he said, that certain conceptions understand by personal responsibility only hierarchical, administrative and personal responsibility. Collective responsibility cannot be a screen behind which will be concealed irresponsible conduct, usurpation of decisionmaking, careerism, imposition of individuals or groups, privileges of individual members or groups in the collective organ, etc.

Comrade Tito's initiative is also of great importance for the affirmation and consistent application of our cadre policy. By organized and timely preparation of the necessary number of cadres we will avoid, he said, improvisation and formalism in concrete cadre decisions, and will help the democratization of cadre policy and of the implementation of our standpoints whereby workers, women and young people should increasingly undertake the carrying out of responsible duties in society.

In debates and among the public, Kolj Siroka stressed, attention has been drawn to (?phenomena) whereby the candidate to the post of chairman of a particular body has a recognized right to assemble a "collaboration team." He, as an individual, decides on certain people to be members of the organ or body of which he is at the head. Here the opportunity was created for subjectivism to be manifested in the election of the corresponding cadres, for some people to be disqualified merely because they were not to the liking of the "mandator," regardless of whether people who had established themselves both as revolutionaries and oragnizers were involved.

We must advocate that your young people coming to responsible social tasks from direct production should not remain in these posts for longer than one mandate period, that the carrying out of a social function does not turn into professional political work as a lifelong vocation, and that the sources for reproduction of professionalism should be blocked. All this does not mean, said Kolj Siroka, a denial of the need for professional fulfillment of political functions for a certain time, but we must be against successive mandates in the same organ or successive renewal of mandates in different organs. The problem of professional work also arises in the Socialist Alliance. The very essence of the Socialist Alliance imposes the requirement that sociopolitical work in it should be founded, as a rule, on nonprofessional volunteer work.

It is generally considered that the system of reward for officials from the community upward does not stimulate people to return to direct associated labor.

Social demands and the need for such a system to be changed have already been formulated. In seeking a solution one must proceed from the fact, Kolj Siroka stressed, that the professional accomplishment of a political function means only temporary occupation of these positions by people. In connection with political officials who have been carrying out political functions for a considerable time there arises the task of creating conditions for them to find their rightful place in new tasks. The experience and qualities of these people may be beneficial for the enrichment of political and ideological life.

All participants in the debate were unanimous in assessing that the proposed program of activity hit upon the very essence of President Tito's initiative and as such represents a broad basis for the further activity of the Socialist Alliance.

The republican and provincial delegates gave a positive assessment of activity in all environments. The strengthening of collective work and responsibility has been conceived of above all as a strengthening of socialist self-managing democracy and as further development of delegate relations in society. This, of course, does not mean that activity is everywhere the same and the results equitable. That is, there are still formalistic approaches and desires to reduce the initiative merely to the election of a chairman for a year. All organizations of the Socialist Alliance, it was stated, must decisively fight against such phenomena.

It was stated that there should be greater stress laid in the proposed document upon the fact that every institution of the political system should take upon itself that part of the tasks which falls to it. This means that there should be guaranteed in the Socialist Alliance forms of work and democratic communication such as will avoid parallelism in the work of sociopolitical organizations. This is particularly important because there is still a considerable amount of doubling up of tasks and unnecessary expenditure of energy.

The delegates of the Presidium then adopted the draft amendments and addenda to the SAWPY statute. It was decided that on the basis of the suggestions and comments put forward today a final text of the program of activities should be drawn up and submitted for adoption to the Federal Conference. It is envisaged that a session of the Federal Conference will be held in mid-December.

The SAWPY Presidium adopted the draft act founding the BORBA newspaper and publishing graphics work organization which is being submitted to the Federal Conference for adoption.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference also adopted the report on the work of the EKONOMSKA POLITIKA publishing council from the period January 1977 to March 1979.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO U.S.--Budimir Loncar, the new Yugoslav ambassador to the United States, has presented the copies of his letters of credence to Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state. During their meeting they discussed the relations between the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed over the results achieved so far and over intensified cooperation. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD]